

The look of terror on the woman's face is lifelike. The story of how the artist got the facial effects, depicting fright and determination, is interesting. First the model came to his studio and he took a photograph of her. He told her to wear an expression which she would have on jumping into a lifeboat from a ship sinking in a storm. Not satisfied with that result, he took them up to the flat loaded roof of his house, which is five stories high, and placed a chair on the extreme edge. The models were dreadfully frightened, but when he turned and while-eyed on the forward edge, the terror, too nervous to look in any direction but straight forward.

He chose one of the women and took up his easel and rapidly sketched in the face and upper part of the figure, though not at all too rapidly for the

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ELSIE REBECCA SCHEEL THE "PERFECT" WOMAN

With a Program Unique in Its Simplicity, She Is the Athletic, Fresh Air Product of Modern Civilization.

The "Perfect Woman" sculptors have painted, poets have sung of, pessimists have deplored, but still she has always existed as an ideal. For about twenty-five centuries the Venus of antiquity has been looked upon as the perfection of the female form and she remains the standard even today. Consequently, when Dr. Esther Parker, the examining physician for Cornell girls, discovered in her a splendid, normal, healthy girl, Miss Elsie Rebecca Scheel was hailed far and wide as Cornell's Venus. Milo's Lady, as we know, is minus both arms and a foot, while Miss Scheel is decidedly "all there." She is 24 years old and weighs 171 pounds. The Venus was 5 feet 1 inch tall. Miss Scheel is 5 feet 7 inches. Venus had a chest measure of 33, waist 26 inches and hips 38, while measurements of the Cornell Venus are 34 1/2 inches, 30 3/4 inches and 40 1/4 inches respectively. Although taller than the model of antiquity and correspondingly heavier, her proportions are remarkably similar.

"And how did it happen?" is the first question that enters one's mind.

"Same living," answers Miss Scheel. "I have eaten only what I wanted and when I wanted it." As



"After we were all grown," said Miss Scheel. "She took her degree the same year my brother took his. Her principal reason for doing so was that she might do for other young girls what she has done for my sister and me—teach them to live sane, healthy lives."

"She has had wonderful success at it," she continued. "We keep hearing from the girls she has helped all the time and, like so many children of her own, they rise up and call her blessed."

"But what is the secret of your own wonderful health? Did you follow any special system of living?" "No at all," answered Miss Scheel. "It is simply natural for me to be healthy, but the real reason is to be found in the clean living which has characterized all my ancestors on both sides. None of them was rich, but they all lived clean, sane lives."

That one statement of Miss Scheel is a wonderful testimony to our eugenics theories, in which, by the way, she is a firm believer. The Venus de Milo was the product of the skilled hand and brain of a single artist, but this modern "perfect woman" represents the best of the whole host of her forefathers.

"Women should be able to exact as much from the men they marry as the men demand of them, and if they must continue to passively accept men as they are, then the race will degenerate," said she emphatically.

Although heretofore a city dweller, Miss Scheel is devoted to outdoor sports of all kinds and is most enthusiastic about their new home in the country near Passaic, N. J. When the plans are complete their house will be the center of a small community to be known as Rosemary Park. Many of the lots are already sold to friends, and careful selection will be exercised in the sale of the remaining lots.

THEIR own house suggests at first sight the lives of its inmates. It is a dignified, comfortable looking house with windows in every available place, so that the sunlight streams into the pleasant rooms from all sides.

Miss Scheel has one sister, younger than herself, and two older brothers. To her, home is the one place on earth, and if it weren't for the arrival of frequent boxes from her family she admits she'd be rather homesick.

"Lots of the girls at college seem to be here be-

cause they have no other place to go. I think when they blame girls for the silly things they talk about and the way they act they ought to consider their homes. They haven't all had the sort of home I have."

In speaking of the publicity which has been given her of late, Miss Scheel said:

"I should never have consented to it at all if I had not been told that it might do other girls a great

deal of good to know that it was possible to be so wonderfully strong and healthy. I am perfectly sound, and I have never been sick in my life. I just got back from a twenty-five-mile tramp to Enfield Falls."

THIS is the second time that Miss Scheel has attended the Winter course at Cornell; last year she studied agriculture, and this year she is taking a course in horticulture and intends to apply her knowledge to raising vegetables on her father's farm on Long Island. Vegetables, however, are not her favorite food; she much prefers a good beefsteak.

Before coming to Cornell she graduated from the Packer Collegiate Institute, and while there gained the reputation of being a well-balanced, entirely normal young woman.

She is immensely fond of tennis and basketball,

The Peer, if Not the Superior, of the Venus de Milo Has Just Been Discovered at Cornell University.

but especially of motoring, which she has done extensively.

She fairly radiates health from the crown of her blonde head to the toes of her sensible shoes.

She is a splendid example of the very best of American womanhood today, well-poised, self-reliant, quick-witted and able to meet the world on its own terms without the subtleties of her grandmothers.

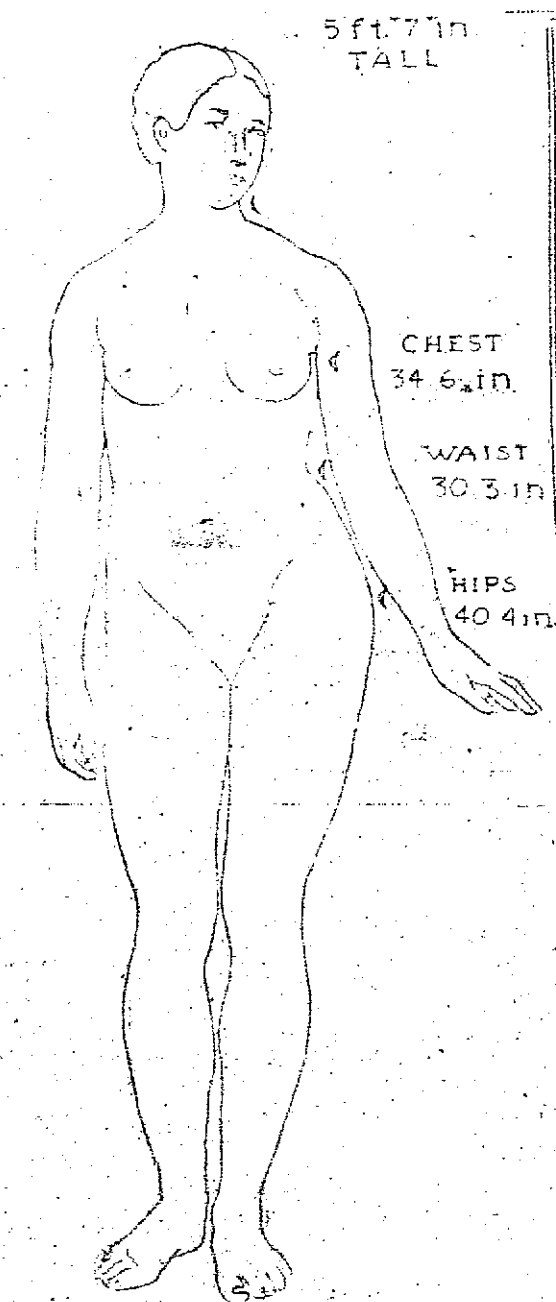
LONDON now asserts that it has a woman better the proportions of the Venus de Milo than Miss Scheel, in Miss Marjorie Watson, a West End dress-maker's model, whose measurements are vouched for by Ethel Bailey, the artist. Her measurements are: Height, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches; weight, 156 pounds; chest, 33 inches; waist, 26 inches; hips, 38 inches.

Miss Bailey adds:

"Miss Watson's head is quite Grecian. Her complexion is perfect and needs no aid from art. She is a true type of English beauty. She has light brown hair and blue, laughing eyes."

Miss Watson says she has lived the ordinary life of other girls. She has never gone in for physical training, but rides a bicycle and swims.

LAURA ELLSWORTH COOK.



The Cornell Venus According to the Statistics Furnished by Her Physical Culture Teacher.

As a rule she eats no breakfast and finds two meals a day more than sufficient for her health.

"Why don't I eat all the foolish things most girls eat when left to themselves? Common sense, I suppose."

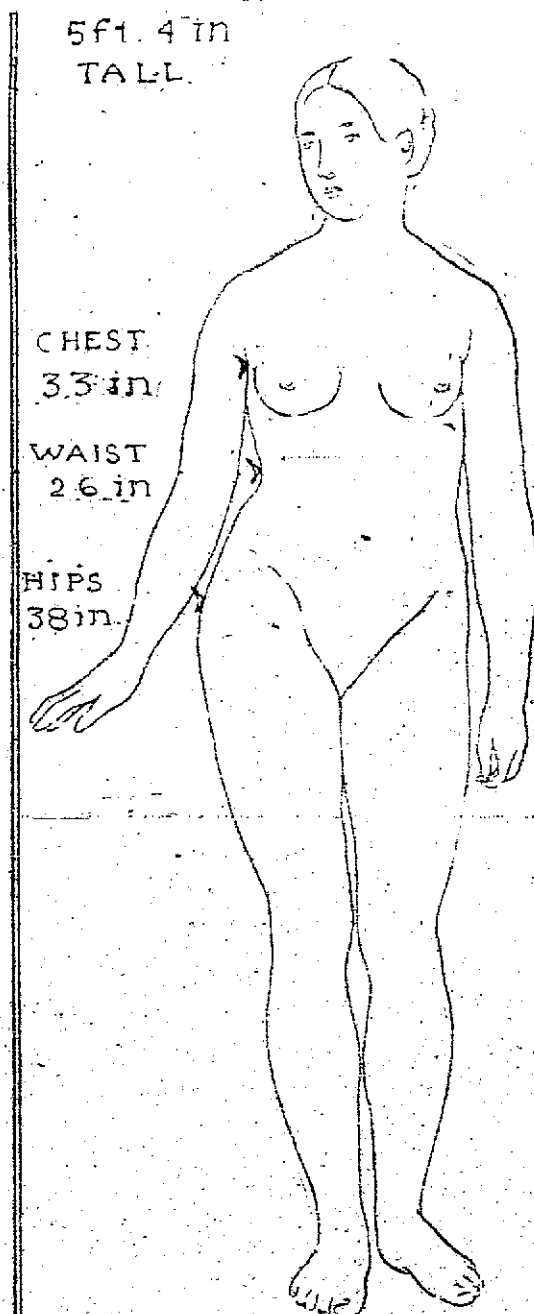
MISS SCHEEL feels that the average girl does too much of the wrong sort of thing—too many dances and not enough good tracing tramps.

"I have had lots of happiness in my life," Miss Scheel continued, "but I never depended on dances or theatres for it. Of course I go to theatres and dances, but not very often."

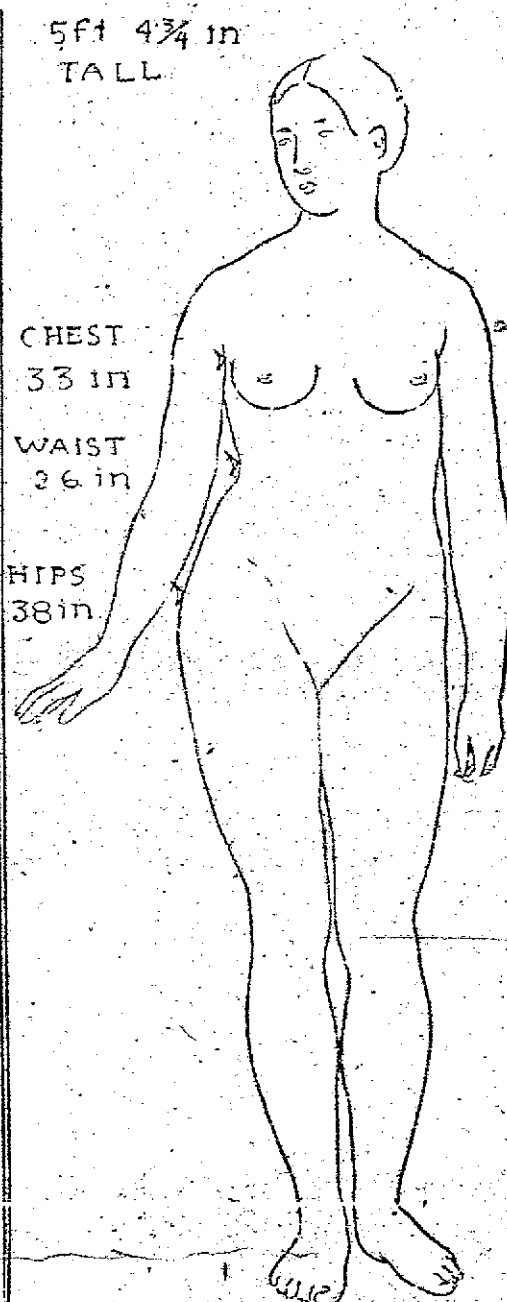
Dr. Parker declared her to be physically perfect, and in addition she has a splendidly alert mind—"a sound mind in a sound body." She is immensely interested in the world's doings, and besides having traveled a good bit she knows many of the industrial conditions at first hand, such as the cotton mills and the sugar refineries. Welfare work is a subject of vital importance to her. Girls as a whole and college women in particular seem to her sadly lacking in knowledge of the real world outside the university walls. Of course, along with this goes a belief in votes for women, though Miss Scheel emphatically does not believe in militant methods.

To her mind, the making of a home is the worthiest work a woman can do, and her mother is admittedly her ideal woman.

"My mother, Dr. Sophie B. Scheel, studied medi-



The Venus de Milo as Taped and Measured.



London's New Venus and Her Measurements.

BOOK TITLES QUEER AND QUAINI

"BISCUITS Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation." This is merely the title of a book published in the far days of Cromwell.

A few more of these quaint headings are: "A Reaping Book, Well Tempered for the Stubbard Ears of the Coming Crop"; "The Spiritual Mustard Pot"; "The Christian Sodality, or, Hive of Bees Sucking the Honey of the Churches"; "Prayer From the Blossoms of the Word, Blowpe Out of the Epistles and Gospels of the Divine Service Throughout the Year, collected by the Pung Bee of All the Hive, not worthy to be named otherwise than by these Elements in his name, F. P." About the middle of the eighteenth century there was published a book entitled "The Miscellaneous Works, Comical and Diverting, by T. R. D. J. S. D. O. F. L. I." This pompous array of initials hardly succeeded in concealing the personality of "The Reverend Doctor Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's in Ireland." A more effective disguise was adopted by Arthur Sykes, the author of an "Enquiry into the meaning of Demoniacks in the New Testament." The author takes refuge in initials, styling himself "T. P. A. P. O. A. B. T. C. O. S." And this is the interpretation: "The Preceptor and Prebendary of Alton Borealis, in the Church of Salisbury."

A book printed in 1656 by the King's Herbalist is entitled: "Paradise in Solo Paradisi Terristris. Or a Choice Garden of all sorts of Rarest Flowers, with their Nature, place or Birth, time of Blooming, and Vertues to each Plant, useful in Physick or admired for Beauty. To which is annexed a Kitchen-Garden furnished with all manner of Herbs, Roots, and Fruits for Meat or Sauce used with us." Here is a quaint title of a book on bee-keeping printed in 1834: "The Ordering of Bees; or, The True

History of Managing them from time to time, and their honey and wax, showing their nature and breed. As also what trees, plants, herbs are good for them, and, namely, what are hurtful, together with the extraordinary profit arising from them. Set forth in a Dialogue, resolving all doubts whatsoever. By the late unparallel'd experience of John Levett, Gent."

The old proverb says, "Good wine needs no bush," but evidently "R. H.," who wrote a curious book on cock-fighting in the palm days of that "sport," thought his subject did, and a very big one, too. Here is his title: "The History and Pastime of Cock-fighting, or the art of breeding, feeding, fighting, and curing Cocks of the Game, published for the good and benefit of all such as take delight in that Royal and Warlike Sport. To which is annexed a short Treatise, wherein Cock-fighting is proved, not only ancient and honorable, but also useful and profitable. By R. H., a lover of sport, and a friend to such as delight in military discipline."

Safety Assured.

Light of the legal profession, he was employed his spare time writing a treatise on the jury system, and once asked a man who had sat on several juries:

"As a rule, who influences you most—the lawyers, the witnesses, or the judge?"

He expected to glean some useful, interesting information from one who had had so wide an experience in the courts of law. But instead

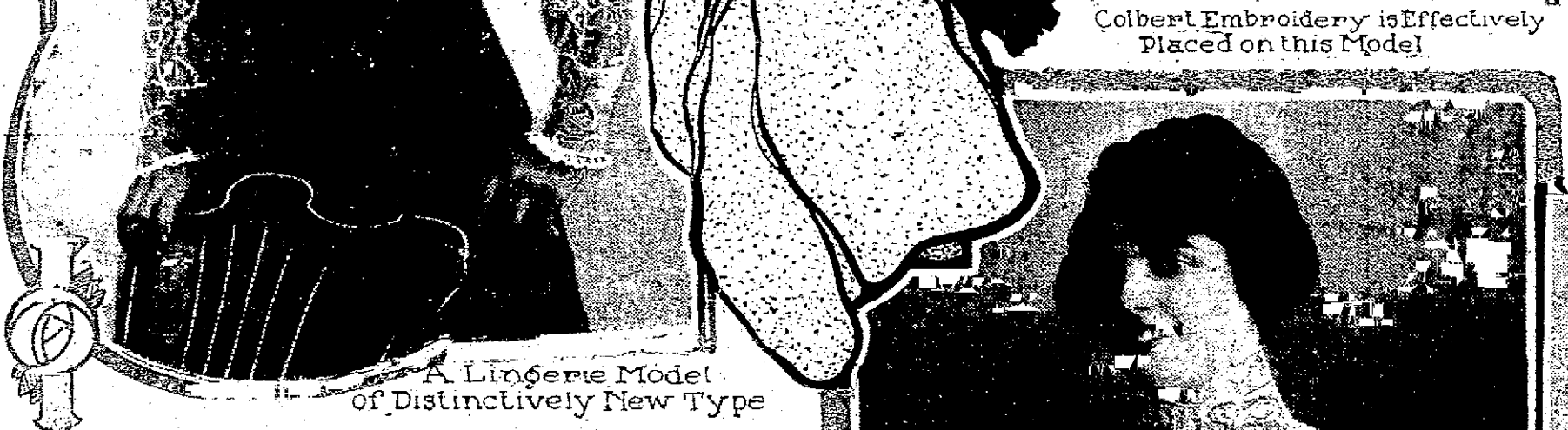
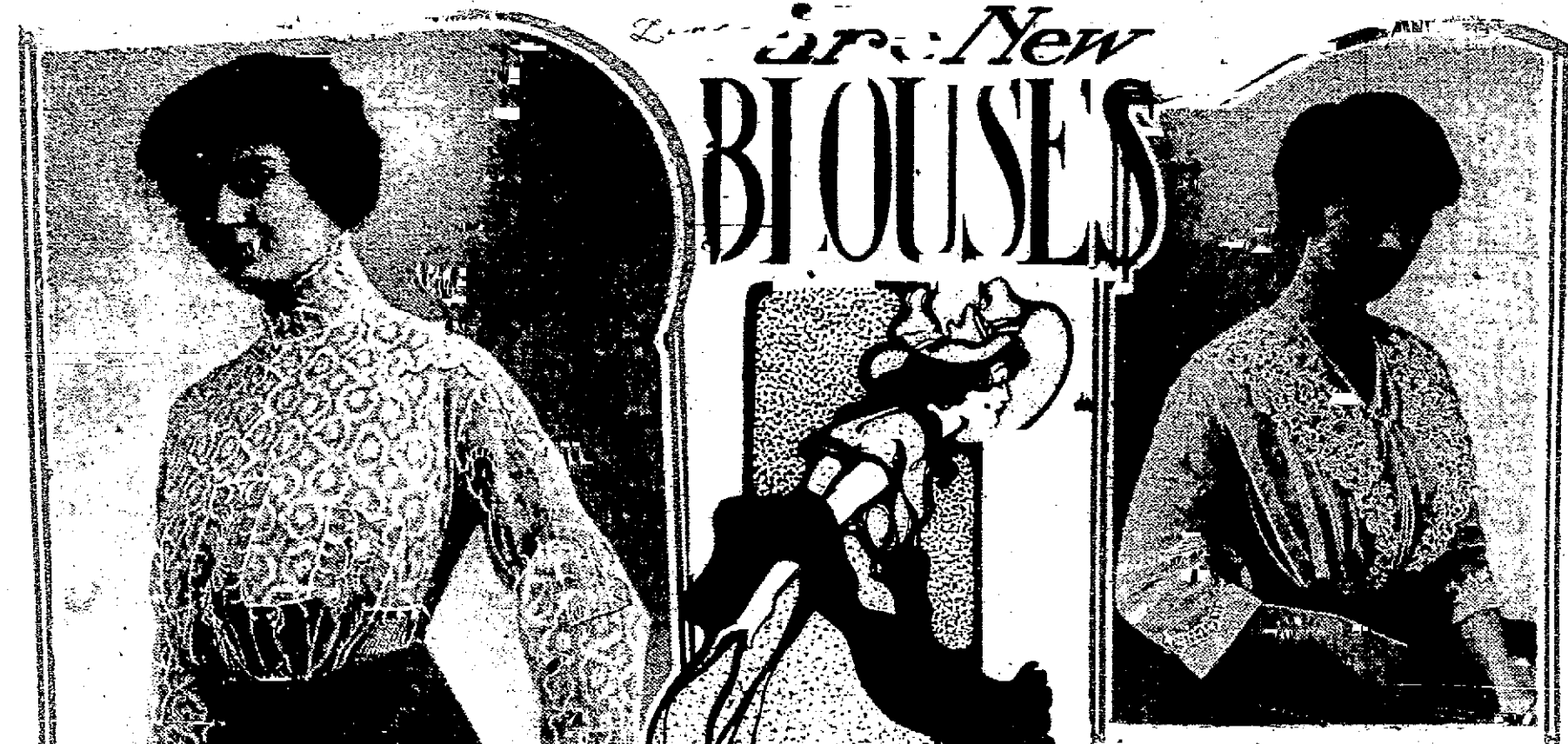
"The hell yer law I makes up my mind, sir," said the juror, "and yer lawyers, they's all a pack of lies, and I ain't influenced by a word they say. I say, yer by what the witnesses say, nor, for that matter, by what the judge says either. I just looks at the man in the dock, and I says, 'If he ain't done nothin' wrong, he's there.' That's what I says, and I brings 'em all in guilty!"

Stenciled Curtain Border

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE WORLD OF FASHION

MAP. BINGE R. S. SPRING



Wide Variety of New Fabrics Give Zest To Spring Shirtwaist Selection -- Pintucks and Buttons Cleverly Used in New Trimming Effects -- Embroidery and Lace Combined.

THE woman who makes up her summer shirtwaists during the winter weeks will find surprise in store for her when she sallies forth to buy her materials this year. For on every side are new fabrics never before turned out by the loom, wonderful new tub stuffs that imitate crepe, pleated materials and even velvet in their texture—all intended for the making of fascinating new summer wearables for 1913.

Most alluring of all to the average woman, will be the new machine embroideries which are appearing in patterns as airy as lace and as delicate and distinguished as the most beautiful Appenzelle and Maderine handwork. Embroidery makers are feeling certain must have become inspired during the past twelve months for never were such textures and such patterns combined, turned out on machines manufactured by man.

A particularly pretty notion is the mounting of a sheer blouse of handkerchief linen or washable organdy over a blouse of all-over embroidery. This gives an effect which is at the same time diaphanous and non-transparent; airy yet not, peak a touch in suggestion. The outer blouse of this material has usually a few pintucks artfully placed and there may also be a few buttons, but the design is kept very simple for of course it is the effect of the embroidery showing through the outer fabric which is the main feature.

Long Sleeves in Most New Models.

Still another blouse shows a combination of two new sorts of embroidery. One an all-over pattern on a ground of sheer washable crepe, and the other a very lacey edging of St. Gall embroidery applied to the all-over under a well padded, scallop done by hand. This, also, is a Paris blouse and is admirable in its quality of simple distinction and good taste. Like most of the new models, it has very long sleeves not only to the wrist, but extending over the hand. These sleeves are the craze now and will doubtless endure, in America, until well into the summer, but few women will consent to wear them, once the humidity of late June and early July have begun to make life unbearable. The wise woman, however, has summer blouses for humid and for unhumid weather. All through April, May and the early part of June are worn the chic, Paris inspired models that take no account of our insupportable American climate of mid-summer, and when the midsummer result arrives these are laid aside for the cooler days of autumn and the thinnest possible waists of handkerchief lawn, batiste, or dotted Swiss, with elbow sleeves and low collars are substituted. For who really cares a pin for what Paris says when the American thermometer is climbing in the nineties?

Embroidery and Lace Combined.

Sometimes lace is used with embroidery, the combination of textures producing a very rich effect. Two such blouses are pictured. One is a model by Christiane, the most authoritative blouse-buider in Paris, and shows a yoke of all-over val lace mounted on a blouse made of machine embroidery flouncing. Here is an instance, not at all uncommon this season, of machine made lace and embroidery put together entirely with hand stitches. This Christiane blouse is worthy of careful examination. Though suggesting the set-in sleeve, it is really cut in the kimono fashion, the lace yoke extending down over the upper part of the sleeve. This sleeve is cut downward in a square tab over the elbow, the long sleeve of lace being mounted underneath and the materials hand embroidered together. The yoke, cut out in tabs at front and back, is also hand embroidered to the body of the blouse, the batiste having been clipped away under the lace. Cuffs of the embroidery reach up in tab form over the lace sleeves and there is a similar arrangement of fabric at the collar. The lines of this blouse are beautifully simple over shoulder, bust and arm and the slashing away of the lace in tabs, to show the pattern of the embroidery is very clever and ingenious.

The other embroidery and lace blouse is by Jeanne Lanvin and will suggest a way in which a short-sleeved last year's model may be altered in line with the mode. Very wide insertions of val, narrower sections of cluny, and embroidery banding in a dotted and eyeleted pattern are combined, the ground material being very sheer handkerchief lawn. The strip of embroidered banding down the center-front suggests a row of buttons with buttonhole loops beside them. The collar of this blouse, made of two shaped pieces of fine machine embroidery, joined along the wide scallop in front, gives a new collar line which will be fancied by the woman who has a long neck and prefers the trim, high collared shirtwaist to a Dutch or round-necked model.

Machine Embroidery Used Here with two Sorts of Lace

brought out in a range of beautiful new colorings, all in line with the shades used in wool stuffs, trimmings and other materials of the spring. To match a trousseau going away costume of coat and skirt character has been designed the long-shouldered and other materials of the spring. To



Little Chalk Blouses have Plaid Silk Collars

like all Paris-cut skirts these days -- slashed a bit to show a very smart patent leather boot with buttoned top of gun-metal gray suede.

Blouses Of Washable Velvet.

The newest of the new materials is white cotton crepe striped with cotton velvet in pale color. White crepe striped with pale yellow is a particularly fashionable combination in this new material which is made up in simple shirt style, with long sleeves, and a negligee or turned down Directoire collar. These new shirts of velvet-striped crepe promise to be the hit of the season and there is no gaining their smartness and their novel effect. They are not designed to replace the costume-blouse of crepe de chine, or the dressy blouse of all-over embroidery and lace; but are shirts, pure and simple—for wear with trotting-about suits of semi-mannish type or with travelling or outing costumes. A velvet striped shirt of this sort, with pale yellow stripes in the creamy white crepe ground has been ordered by an April bride for steamer wear with a skirt of tobacco brown home-spun. Pintucks alternate with the "velvet" stripes across the blouse-front and pearl buttons with yellow glass rims make a smart finish down the center front. The collar is an open, Robespierre affair and a small black satin tie is set at its front. Over this blouse and the homespun skirt will be worn, on the steamer, a three-quarter length coat of checked coat material with large white pearl buttons. The rather short skirt will reveal very smart boots in the new English style with long lines, low heel, and a buttoned top reaching only just above the ankle. These boots, for steamer wear, and later for travelling, are made of the tan leather which is so easily kept clean by wiping off with a damp sponge, and which does not become dark and stained from wet or muddy pavements.

BLACK DECORATIONS.

THE present craze for black and white promises to be even greater this winter, and the fad is ever displayed in house furnishings. Black sofa cushions and table covers, elaborately embroidered, are now used by a few women. The pin cushion may be black, in a white bedchamber, and a footstool, with delicate embroidery of contrasting color, also adds to the effectiveness of the room. Black satin is probably the best material for this use.

in white and pastel tinted languins, a silk and worsted fabric of very lustrous texture, ideal for this purpose. Dressing gowns of pale blue or pink languins lined with quilted satin have deep collars of all-over batiste embroidery and long ribbon ties at the front. One such negligee, intended for a baby girl of eighteen months, has a fetching boudoir cap to match, made of all-over embroidery with a distracting ribbon bow across the front.

The very open, lacy embroideries, as delicate in effect as lace itself, yet much sturdier in the laundress' hands, are used to trim petticoats for babies graduated from long clothes. An gathered edge of this lacy embroidery is set below a two inch hem on the petticoat of nainsook or handkerchief lawn, and above the hem are groups of hand-run pin tucks. This makes a pretty petticoat that has much distinction yet will not be dragged all to pieces when baby begins to creep or tries to pull himself up by chairs. Pintucking is used a great deal on the modern baby frock and tiny tucks in groups of two set an inch apart all the way up a skirt give a new and dainty effect.

A Handbag for the Book-Worm.

WOMEN who have to take long trips by train or trolley daily, and who like to read en route, to pass the time, will appreciate the new handbag which is built especially to carry a book. The bag is about nine-inches long and seven wide, the size of the average shopping bag, but the pockets at the side are a little wider than is ordinarily the case and when closed the bag has the square-cornered shape of a book. There are two strap handles and a metal frame and inside there is a dainty suede lining with pockets for change purse and the other small belongings that woman carries in her handbag. The book fits into a separate pocket under a flap, and when she desires to read, the pocket, book and all may be opened out flat and spread on the lap. Every woman who has tried to carry a book under one arm, while an ordinary handbag swings from her wrist and her hand grasps an open umbrella, while the other hand is engaged in lifting her skirt, will want one of these convenient book-bags.

Figured Chalk A Dainty New Blouse Fabric.

Two dainty and cool midsummer blouses are pictured for the benefit of the woman who is hurrying to get all the summer shirtwaists off the sewing machine before the serious business of the Easter frock comes up. One of these pretty blouses is made of a very sheer washable organdy which never loses its sheerness through repeated launderings. This blouse is pintucked up and down the front and has the gracefulness which is always cooler in suggestion than a tightly fitted effect. There are also deep plaits at the shoulders and the sleeve is set into a wide armhole. The collar, made of Colbert embroidery, is the feature of this blouse, the embroidery having been joined down the center and then cut away and turned in at the top where the collar passes over the shoulders.

The second model referred to in this connection is made of dotted chalk, which has returned to favor this spring for both frocks and blouses. Chalk is of course a wool woven fabric but it is so sheer and fine that it is admirable for summer wear, particularly by the sea. The chalk blouse pictured, has a small red dot on a white ground and the collar and cuffs of red and white plaid silk, with rows of tiny red crystal buttons, complete a very bright and fetching color scheme, which is somewhat subdued by a jabot of pleated white lace. The tiny red buttons run down the center of this lace jabot also. Green and white dotted chalk with collar, cuffs and buttons of green and white would also be an attractive combination; and a model of this sort has been noted in blue dotted chalk with collar and cuffs of burnt onion silk with blue and gold buttons.

Costume Blouses To Match Tailored Suits.

Besides chalk, another old fashioned fabric has been taken up by the powers that be this year, and this fabric is languins which has been revived, of course, because of its unimpaired draping qualities. Nothing drapes more beautifully than languins and the material has been

Prockes and Petticoats of the Modern Baby

THE newcomer in the realm of babywear, baby-outfitting and baby-furnishings is amazed at the quantities of belongings that have been thought of for the adornment and comfort of the modern infant—and incidentally, at the amount of money which may be spent for one wee baby if one sets out to provide a layette and only a portion of the luxuries ready at hand to tempt one's purse.

First there is the layette, and one visit to the exclusive shops where such outfits are specialized, will convince the uninitiated that twenty dollars—or even fifty dollars—will no longer furnish a baby with any claim to distinction with the whorlwhit to begin life. Slips there are, and pinning blankets there are; and flannel tummy-bands and knitted booties, but all of these are of a glorified character and even a single bib made of a bit of lawn and lace may easily cost half as much as the unexcavated mother used to pay for a whole layette. Young mothers nowadays have no time to spend in making tiny garments by hand, nor the inclination, as a rule, did they care to give the time, nor the skill, had they time and inclination; and the specialty shops and the departments in the big shops which specialize in baby apparel are ready to be laid away in the sachet-trimmed hamper and boxes that it is impossible to resist buying as long as the pocketbook will stand the strain.

This year much fine machine embroidery is noticeable in exclusive babywear for the new St. Gall patterns, produced on wonderful handlooms are as exquisitely fine and dainty as any hand-work turned out even in the Province of Appenzelle, long noted for its marvelous embroidery, done by the peasant women. Sp-

A New Device To Keep The Bib In Position.

Slips for the tiny baby are of softest French nainsook with the tiny pintucks across the front and a very narrow edge of lace or embroidery at neck and wrists. A fine bobbinet is usually run through a casing at both neck and sleeves to tie the little dress into a dainty fit, for of course one never knows just how big or how little the wee newcomer is to be and while the first garments may be miles too big on the one hand, on the other they must be big enough to be loose enough on the most bouncing baby.

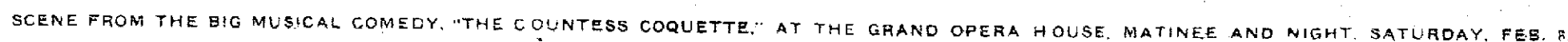
Irish laces are used to trim hand-some coats and such a coat is pictured, Irish lace having been used with white bengaline silk in this instance. Baby coats for spring wear are shown



"The Countess Coquette"

In making of life's compass directions, the Kansas City Star has the following to say:

"The Countess Chatterbox advertised as a Parisian Vaudeville began a week's engagement at the Wilbur Wood last evening offering a large audience in plain English the entertainment is a French farce set to music, and that the combination offers an evening of keen enjoyment was attested by the many encores given the singers and the applause that repeatedly punctuated the fun. The gentleman who translated this bit of humor (that deals with some terribly tangled love affairs) for the American stage used rare discretion. It is absolutely free from suggestion and vulgarity and no one sense of the proprieties will be shocked by a visit to the "Countess." The plot is clever, the complications genuinely funny, the dialogue witty and the music, for the most part, bright and catchy and considerably above the average. The cast of principals included two well-known performers who can sing and have a gift for acting this kind of comedy; the girls of the chorus are quite pretty, the costumes new and in excellent taste and the settings, particularly the one showing the rose garden, quite splendid. That combination ought to please most theater patrons.



"Aime! Where Do You Live?"

Usually with general comedies there is a very slim plot, but "Alma" is a little more potent than in this line. An innocent fresh-faced young man comes from the country to Paris to inherit a huge fortune if he doesn't propose to any women in a given time which is only 24 hours off. Alma, who is so

Miss Stevenson's first appearance before the footlights was in "Sweet Sixteen," a musical comedy produced in Chicago for which Victor Herbert wrote the music.

Adeline Gence- Wednesday



In his book on dancing and dancers. Mr. J. E. Crawford Pfitich, M. A., after speaking of Genee's technical perfection has this to say of her temperamental fitness for the dance:

To this technical perfection, Genee adds some spiritual qualities which are all her own. As I have said, the Divad revealed a dramatic ability which had been perhaps overlooked in the admiration of her pure dancing. This capacity for pantomime would probably have been earlier appreciated if the ballets at the Empire had allowed it more scope. But the peculiar note of her spirit is an abounding gaiety, as clear and elemental as that of a child, affecting the heart like vital and exhilarating laughter. There is a kind of arch-merriment in her dancing which seems to flow out of the pure exaltation of movement at times almost threatening to break through the restraints of technique and convert the dance into a romp. But the elasticity of the dance is always great enough to meet the freest ebullience of spirits, there is, as it were, no lack of vitality, every atom of force is spent in steps and movements that never lose their precision and exactitude. Genee's dancing refutes those detractors who assert that the academic style of the ballet is a fatal limitation to the artist's freedom of expression. She shows that, when it is brought to the perfection to which she has developed it, it is fluent and elastic enough to express the extremes of, at any rate, the more volatile emotions. The hunting dance in "High Jinks" (which she is to give in Colorado Springs) carries the dance as far in the direction of high spirits, of exhilaration unmixd with passion, of sheer delight in the physical fact of life, as it can possibly go. The spirited little horsewoman in the black riding habit, that clings closely to the lines of her gay and lithe figure, has an air at once of fragility and vigor; she is borne through the air on her dashing leaps, she curves, she caracoles, the slender, steady limbs make nothing of the weighty burden of skirts and boots—and yet it is all done with such a whirl and wind of enthusiasm that the motive force appears not to be muscular activity, but merely a fever of the blood. All the jollity, all the glorious high spirits, all the high-heartedness, all the intoxication of delight, in all the hunting mornings that ever were, are concentrated in that swaying, swirling, leaping, laughing figure.

"Gravestark" Coming

are rounded out by the costumes of the players, each being exactly suited to the requirement of the play—nothing is lacking in the lavish equipments of this spectacular, romantic and quite consistent play.

The artists engaged in the interpretation of the different characters are thoroughly fitted for the parts they are portraying, each having been carefully selected for their capabilities.

"Granstark" should prove the biggest dramatic treat of the season.

The production of a new Belasco play is always an event of first importance to the theater world. The appearance of David Warfield, foremost of American actors, never fails to arouse an interest surpassing other theatrical events in its artistic and dramatic bearings. The combination of the two raises the event to a dignity which can scarcely be rivaled.

That our theatergoers are to have the rare privilege of witnessing the consummation of this artistic union, is the bright promise held forth for Colorado Springs when David Warfield will appear in David Belasco's latest play, "The Return of Peter Grimm," which is as known near for

Gossip of Plays and Players

Told in Paragraphs

Miss Stevenson's marksmanship and beauty are not the only things in her favor. However, as she is a clever actress and possesses a remarkably good singing voice—the latter qualification being a matter of inheritance, since all of her family are musicians, her sister (Lucille Stevenson) being a concert singer of prominence.

She is very much interested in woman suffrage, and when she graduated from school read an essay on

It has been a depressing, discouraging, heartbreaking theatrical season—no one will dispute that. Plays which under normal conditions might have flourished have fallen by the wayside almost overnight, many theaters are closed because of lack of attractions, and managers have been in despair as they peered into the future. But there has been a silver lining to the black, ominous cloud, and it, put in its appearance last week.

In other words, the majority of theaters in Manhattan prospered last week as never before. In many of them capacity audiences were the rule after Wednesday night. Yesterday was the most profitable matinee day within the writer's recollection, and breathing space was at a premium in nearly all the prominent theaters last evening.

A gala celebration is planned for Raymond Hitchcock next month when he and "The Red Widow" reach Youngstown, O.

The Park theater in that city is now controlled by Feiber & Shea, who have made vast improvements in the house. One of the innovations is a handsome and spacious lobby which has been built at a cost of several thousand dollars.

In its embellished condition the theater will not be revealed to the general public until Mr. Hitchcock reaches town. Then, following the performance, a banquet will be served to the comedian and members of his company in the lobby. Leading citizens and men and women socially prominent have the affair in charge.

Not since her phenomenal success in "Leah Kleschna" has Mrs. Fiske found a vehicle so adapted for the display of her great talent as "The High Road," by Edward Sheldon, provides. The play depicts the growth of a woman's mind and soul. It has several tremendous climaxes which Mrs. Fiske's fine talent makes doubly impressive.

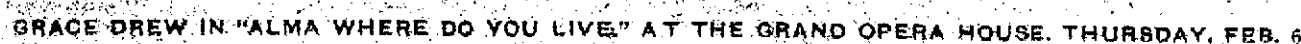
Maude Adams brought to an end her engagement of "Peter Pan" at the Empire theater recently. Many will regret that this in so far in the brief three weeks allotted to Miss Adams by Charles Frohman, thousands eager to see her again as Peter were unable to obtain seats.

Nat C. Goodwin has started rehearsals in the new J. Hartley Mansions play he will open in at the Moscoso during March or April. The title of the piece, if named, has not been given out.

"The Million," a riotously funny farce from the French that Henry W. Savage offers at the Grand Opera house, Saturday, February 15, is a laugh in several languages. They have been laughing at it in Paris and Berlin for two years; in Vienna for more than a year, and now they're laughing at it in this country harder than they are in Europe, for the American version of the play is far more clever than the transatlantic original. "The Million" is the biggest farce his Europe has ever known, and local catergoers are fortunate in having a chance to

is for the better. "The Million" is funnier in American than foreign coin. No. 1813 starts "The Million." No. 1813 is a lottery ticket that won a capital prize. An artist owns it. A girl gives it away by mistake. Then follows a chase for it that makes the brightest, merriest, gayest play imaginable. There are four acts of fun without lull. The play is admirably acted. There could not be a better cast than the one in "The Million." It's the same splendid aggregation of farceurs who played it in Chicago for three months this season. Laughter is good. It's worth a million in "The Million."

It. Its authors are George Berr and Marcel Guillemand, cleverest of modern French stage writers, and authors of "The Pink Lady" and "Oh, Delphine," but this is their most brilliant achievement. The entire action of the play is comic and it proceeds with a gallop of fun through four acts of cleverly constructed situations, presenting a variety of amusing persons, of types that contribute to the humor of life. For its production in this country the play has been localized by the substitution of New York for Paris and by Americanizing the characters. The chance



New York Theatrical Letter

EMORY CALVERT.

Smart Gowns in "The Siren"

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The theatrical world is in a state of excitement over the coming of the new season. The Broadway managers are quoted as saying that the season will be the greatest yet. The new plays are being produced in great numbers, and the new stars are being introduced. The season is expected to be a very successful one.

THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

The play "The Poor Little Rich Girl" is a comedy in three acts. It is a story of a young girl who is born into a poor family but is really a rich girl. The play is a very popular one and is being produced in many theaters.

She wanted to walk but she could only go in a motor. The play is a very popular one and is being produced in many theaters.

There are many smart gowns in "The Siren". The play is a very popular one and is being produced in many theaters.

One of the smart gowns in "The Siren" is a very popular one and is being produced in many theaters.



In the upper left-hand corner is Marie Doro, appearing at the Lyceum in "The New Secretary." Below is seen Miss Viola Dana and Johnnie Blake in "The Poor Little Rich Girl" at the Hudson. On the right, Miss Gaby Deslys in "The Isle O' Dreams."

SOME OF THE STUNNING GOWNS IN "THE SIREN" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE TOMORROW NIGHT.

One of the smart gowns in "The Siren" is a very popular one and is being produced in many theaters.

The play "The Poor Little Rich Girl" is a comedy in three acts. It is a story of a young girl who is born into a poor family but is really a rich girl. The play is a very popular one and is being produced in many theaters.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

He Won and Lost.



THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES.

Blame on "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

SCENE FROM "THE GRAUSTARK" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, MATINEE AND NIGHT.

THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES.

Blame on "Uncle Tom's Cabin."



THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES.

Blame on "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

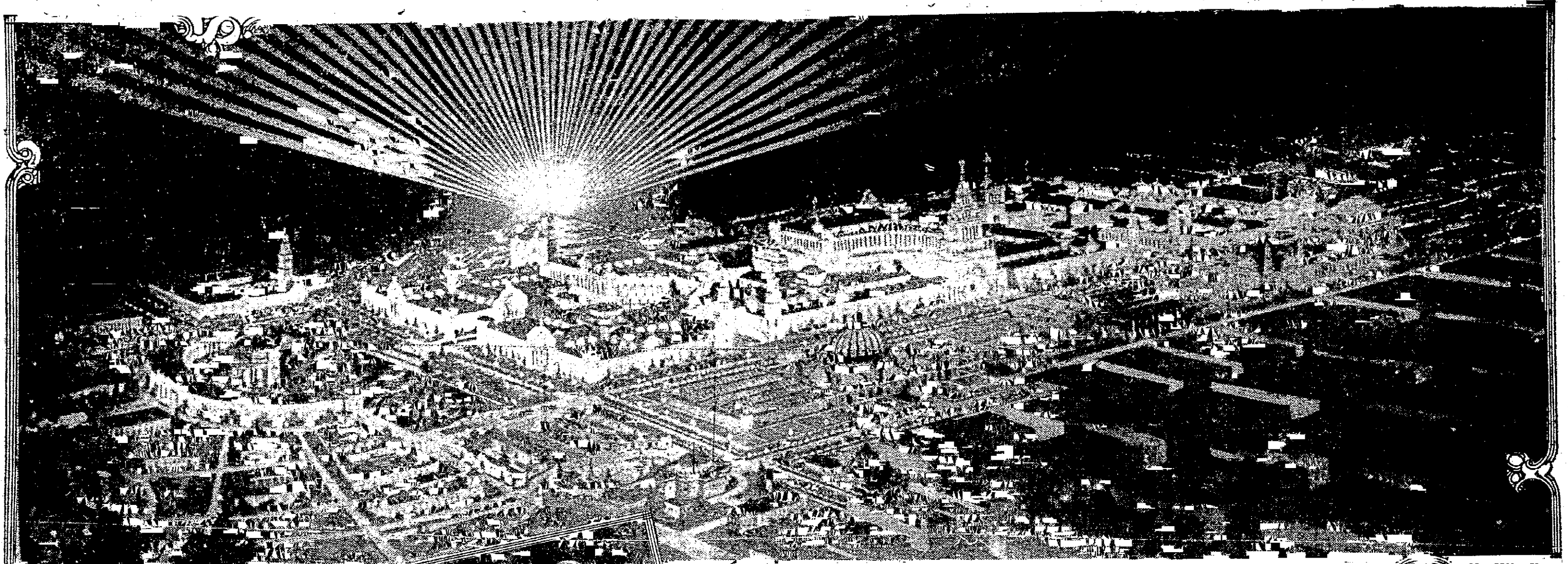
SCENE FROM "THE GRAUSTARK" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, MATINEE AND NIGHT.

THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES.

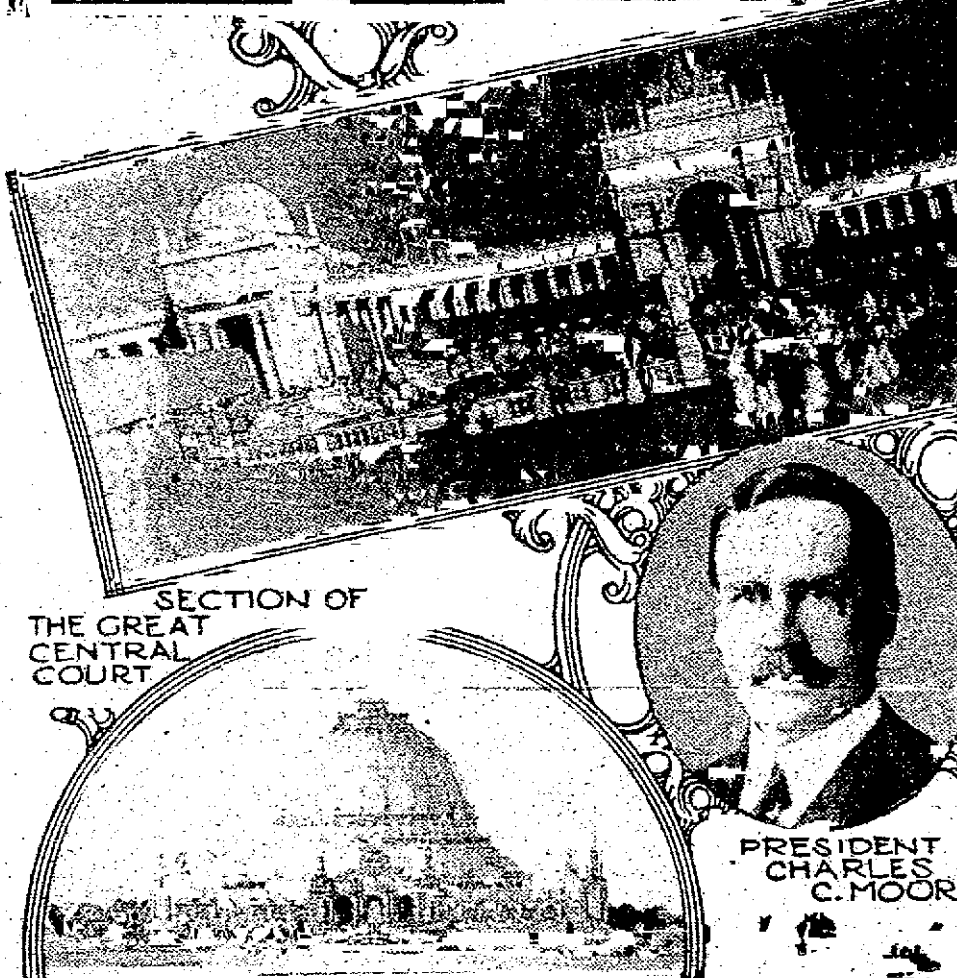
Blame on "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Construction Starts on Panama-Pacific Exposition

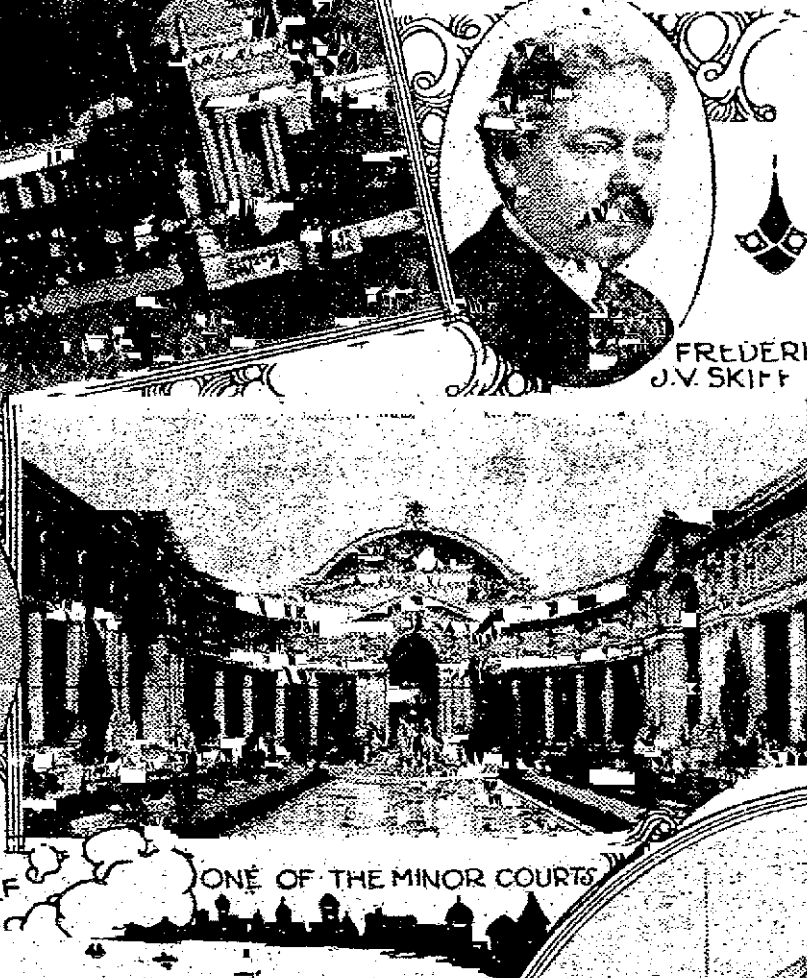
Splendors of the World to Be Shown in 1915 Drawings, Based on Architects' Final Plans, Reveal Marvels of the Exposition City Machinery Hall Begun Floral Wonders and the Marvelous Illumination Scheme.



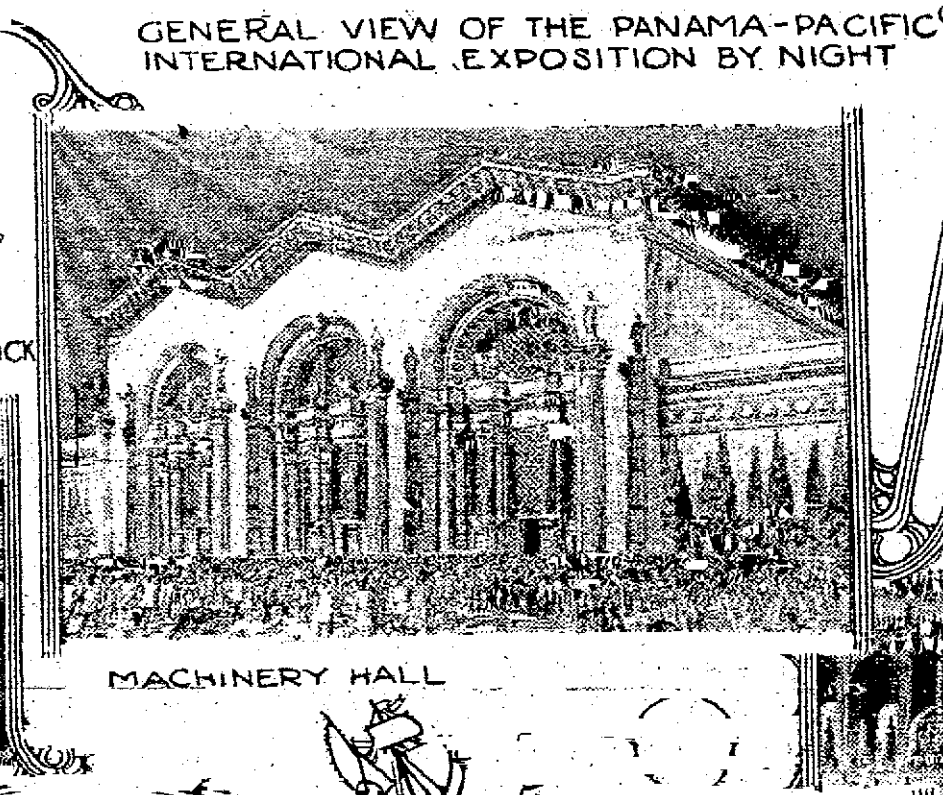
GENERAL VIEW OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION BY NIGHT



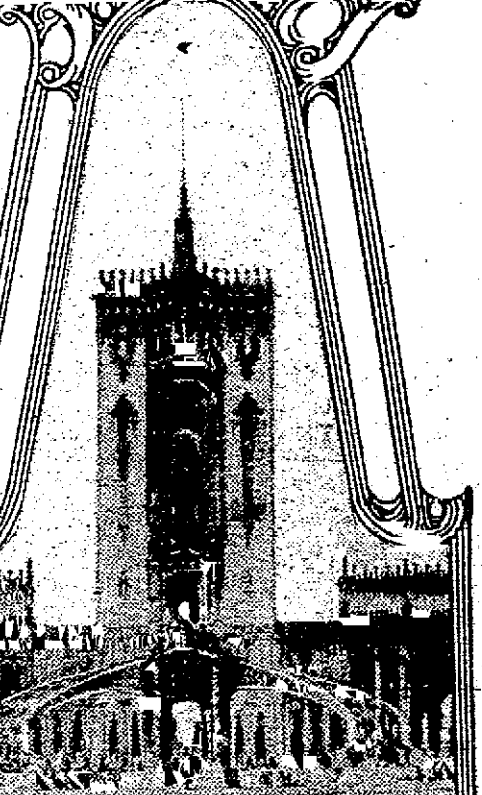
SECTION OF THE GREAT CENTRAL COURT



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF



MACHINERY HALL



GRAND STAIRCASE

By HAMILTON WRIGHT.

THE plans of the architects, now given to the public through copies of the final detailed drawings for the Panama-Pacific International exposition, have taken into consideration the situation and purpose of the exposition. The exposition has been planned in huge block effects, all for great beauty and grandness. The department of works has kept in close touch with the men who are guiding the artistic destinies of the exposition. The work has been remarkable for the blending of the best ideas of those who guide its phases.

With the stupendous setting at Harbor View, with its surrounding amphitheater of hills, with the Golden Gate upon the west, the islands in the bay, the harbor, the ocean and the mountains of Marin county towering into the hundreds and often into the thousands of feet, only the broadest and boldest scheme of construction would match the giant scale which nature has provided. For more than one year a notable commission of American architects, working in harmony with celebrated sculptors and landscape gardeners, has planned for an exposition that will stand apart in its originality and splendor.

Machinery Hall Begun.

On New Year's day construction began on Machinery hall, the largest single structure and the first of the great exposition palaces. It will be finished in 248 days. This will bring the structure to completion by August next, and by that date every one of the huge main exhibit palaces that will house general exhibits will be under process of construction. All of the fourteen main exhibit palaces will be completed by June, 1914. This will permit the adornment of the exposition grounds with great numbers of plants and shrubs, which are being sent to the exposition grounds from all parts of the globe.

Thirty-five states have taken legislative action toward participation, twenty-five of the nations of the world have accepted President Taft's invitation to join with America in celebrating America's greatest achievement; more than 1,000 applications for exhibit space have been received, and many of the displays will range in value from \$200,000 to \$300,000; more than 2,000 applications for concessions have been received by Director of Concessions Burt.

Some of these concessions are unusual, and striking. Beyond all courts will be the grand court of honor, the Court of Sun and Stars, 750 feet in width from east to west and 800 feet along its main axis. At the south end of the court will be the huge tower, designed by Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, rising 400 feet in height and dominating the architecture of the exposition. The upper portion of the tower will take the form of terraces leading up to a group of figures surrounding a globe typifying the world. The tower will be studded with jewels, which will glitter like diamonds when searchlights are turned upon them. At the base of the tower, which will occupy an acre in extent, will be a huge arcade 125 feet high, beneath which the visitor may enter into the Court of Sun and Stars from the south garden. In the vaulted archways of the tower itself will be grouped a series of mural paintings designed by Mr. Jules Guerin and expressing the keynote of the exposition color scheme.



PRESIDENT CHARLES C. MOORE

Like a Huge Amphitheater.

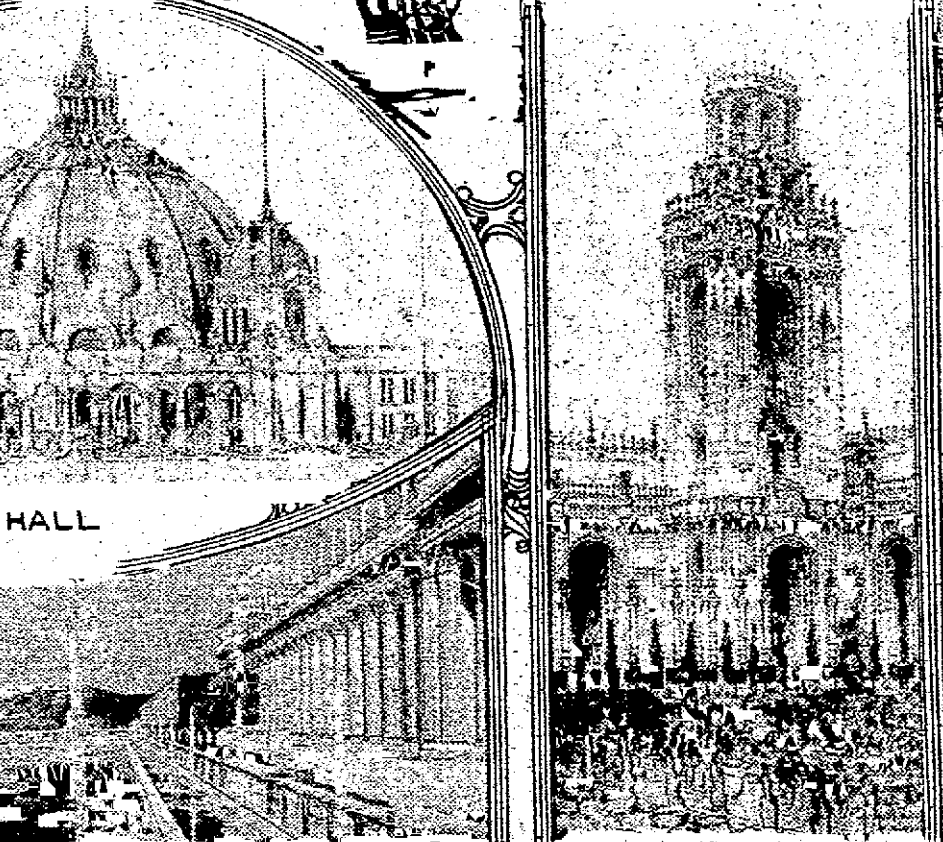
The exposition grounds, at Harbor View, are 18,000 feet east and west and one mile in greatest width. The site, occupying 625 acres, lies as the floor of a huge amphitheater, enclosed on the east, south and west by the hills of San Francisco, with homes rising in terraces on the one hand and the forest clad slopes of the Presidio on the other. On the north the Exposition City will face on San Francisco bay.

There will be three great groups of palaces at Harbor View, as one looks toward the exposition from the harbor. The center group will comprise fourteen palaces, to be devoted to general exhibits. The left hand group will comprise the concessions center, occupying sixty-five acres, and the right hand group will include the buildings of the states, and the pavilions of the foreign nations, rising in terraces upon the slopes of the Presidio reservation.

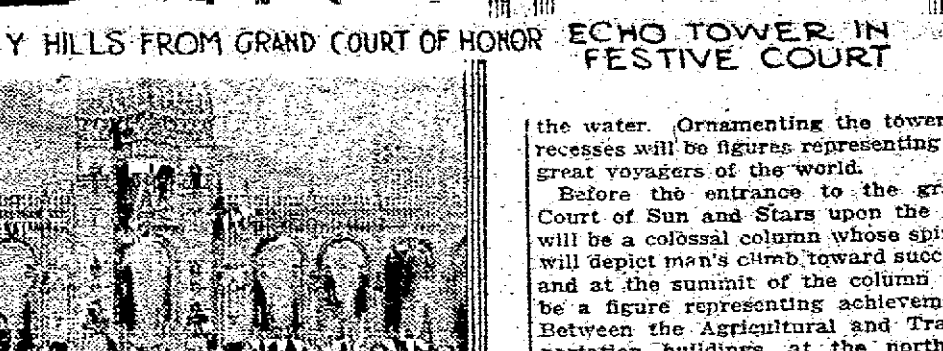
The main group of exhibit palaces, facing upon the harbor for 4,500 feet, will present an effect as of almost a single palace. Eight of the buildings of the group will be joined in a continuous, unbroken line, a large ornate city, with its own towers, minarets and great exhibits of the world may be unloaded there from north to south by the Festival Court and on the right by the Court of Four Seasons.

Court of Sun and Stars.

Most imposing and largest of all the keynotes of the exposition color scheme.



FESTIVAL HALL



MARIN COUNTY HILLS FROM GRAND COURT OF HONOR

ECHO TOWER IN FESTIVE COURT

through a similar triumphal arch to the east or Festive Court. The arch upon the east will be surmounted by a group of colossal statues, namely elephants and oriental warriors, the group symbolizing the civilization of the east and on the other the spirit of the west. These figures, of which there will be 110, will be fourteen feet in height and each will stand out in radiance through a crown of dazzling jewels of light.

In the center of the court will be a great sunken garden about five feet lower than the level of the court and enclosed by benches for the sightseer.

Court of Four Seasons.

Going toward the west one will pass from the Court of Sun and Stars through a huge commemorative arch, greater in size than the Arc de Triomphe at Paris, to the Court of Four Seasons. To the east one will pass through a similar triumphal arch to the east or Festive Court. The arch upon the east will be surmounted by a group of colossal statues, namely elephants and oriental warriors, the group symbolizing the civilization of the east and on the other the spirit of the west. These figures, of which there will be 110, will be fourteen feet in height and each will stand out in radiance through a crown of dazzling jewels of light.

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\$50,000,000 will have been expended upon the exposition from all sources by its opening day.

The illumination of the exposition will be one of its most beautiful features and will harmonize with its color plan. In the last few years the study of illumination upon a vast scale has become not only a very real science, but an art. Mr. W. D. A. Ryan, who had charge of the illumination of Niagara falls of the Hudson-Fulton celebration and who has taken a contract for the lighting of the Panama canal, is director of illumination. Throughout the entire exposition the illumination will be such as to bring out the colors of the towers and minarets will stand out boldly lined with electric incandescents. Giant batteries of colored searchlights will be anchored in the harbor before Harbor View and will play against huge jets of steam and smoke that will be liberated high in the heavens. In the courts concealed lighting will be employed, and this will bring out the bare reliefs and mosaics of the courts. These towers, rising from 150 to 270 feet, will contain many niches with statuary, and blue, gold and yellow will be the predominating colors.

Picked Out in Colors.

While the walls of the exposition buildings will be a faint buff tone, the great entrances, surmounted by towers, will all be picked out in colors. These towers, rising from 150 to 270 feet, will contain many niches with statuary, and blue, gold and yellow will be the predominating colors.

The classification of exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International exposition will be a step in advance of that applied at former universal exhibitions. The dominant note of the exposition is educational, and the achievements and activities of the world are to be brought together for examination and study by its experts. The assemblage of representative types of the products of art and industry so that these shall convey the greatest lesson has come to be an art in itself.

At San Francisco the displays, though comprehensive, will be sought after. The perfect type will be sought and quality rather than quantity considered. The exposition will be entirely contemporaneous as far as awards are concerned, and no commercial article manufactured before 1905 will be allowed.

THE ISLAND OF BROKEN HEARTS

By STEPHEN
ALLEN
REYNOLDS

(Five Years U. S. Immigration Inspector at Ellis Island.)

THE STORY OF THE "MIXED" BABIES

THEY were two little mites of humanity, one of Jewish parentage, the other of Hungarian, and they both had the measles. Separated from their mothers, they were duly tagged with their respective names, and then placed in a hospital.

Ellis Island was crowded; hundreds of stalwart "contract labor suspects" were sleeping upon the common floors in the various detention pens; therefore the commissioner was very willing to parole the mothers of the babies until the latter should have either recovered—or died. The two women were thereupon paroled and permitted to join their husbands, with the understanding that they should call for their babies when notified.

One of the babies died. The "tag" was consulted, and the Ellis Island authorities notified of the death. In due time one of the women received a communication from the commissioner advising her of the passing away of her little one. She was further instructed to call at the hospital for the body within a certain period of time, lest the baby should be buried in the Potter's Field.

Delayed for one reason or another, the weeping woman arrived too late. Together with other coffins of pine—some large, some small—that containing the baby had been loaded aboard the city's death ship and taken to the Potter's Field. The woman's husband was in poor circumstances; he could not afford to have the body disinterred and buried in some plot of his own choosing; so the couple mourned their loss and made the best of it.

In the course of time the other baby recovered, and the second was notified to call. She hastened to Ellis Island, and at the appointed hour a matron handed her the little one wrapped in a shawl. Excited, anxious, lest she miss the return boat from the island to the Battery, the woman clasped the baby to her breast and hastened away without examining the infant.

As the ferryboat neared the Battery a scream was heard. The poor woman had had an opportunity to kiss and fondle the baby, and had made the startling discovery that it was not hers!

Back once more at Ellis Island kindly matrons tried to quiet the hysterical woman, while the records were searched and the telephone brought into play. Soon it was learned that not two babies had been placed in hospital from that particular steamship. The babies must have been wrongly tagged; or the tags exchanged while on the way to the hospital.

With tears streaming down her own cheeks an Irish-American matron told the woman that a mistake had been made; that her baby had been dead and buried for a fortnight.

The real mother of the living baby was sent for. Her surprise and joy may be imagined when she looked upon the face of the one she had mourned as dead.

The feelings of the other woman are not easily described. Those of the readers who are themselves mothers will understand.

THE STORY OF THE UNWILLING GUARDIAN

"JOHANN," we will call him, was a stocky German youth, eager to come to America. He toiled early and late upon his uncle's farm, and after saving his pennies for years had enough to pay for a steerage passage to New York, and enough money left over to satisfy the American immigration officers that he was not "likely to become a public charge."

Good-natured and obliging to a degree, Johann readily agreed to look out for a small girl who was to take passage upon the same steamer. She was not from his village; he knew neither her nor any of her folk. But when the Hamburg ticket agent explained that her relatives would call for her upon her arrival at New York, and that she was too small to make the voyage without a "guardian," Johann promised to look out for her and see that she did not fall overboard.

On the trip across the German youth bought sweets for his charge and brought her the choicest pickings from the steerage mess tables. He saw that she was well covered up at night. He was an ideal guardian, happy that he was able to do some one a service.

When Ellis Island was reached Johann and his little charge telegraphed for their relatives and friends. Johann's friends responded, but as he was technically in the eyes of the law—the "guardian" of the little girl, and her relatives failed to appear, she was detained to await developments.

As the days passed away Johann gazed out of the screened windows of the detention room at the Statue of Liberty, while agents and missionaries tried to locate the relatives of the little girl. They were unsuccessful, however, and the day arrived when the board of special inquiry had to take final action upon the case. Johann and the little girl were told before the board of three men, and an interpreter told them that they would both have to return to Germany at the expense of the steamship company.

"But I don't want to go back to Germany," remonstrated Johann. "I'm young and strong, and I want to enter America. I have a little money and friends in New York will help me get work."

"But you are the guardian of the little girl," explained the interpreter. "Her people cannot be found. If landed she would soon become a public charge. She's too small to be sent back alone, so you will have to go too."

Johann told the board that he had never seen the little girl until he met her in the office of the Hamburg agent, and that he thought it very unfair to deport him

as a "guardian" when he had simply been performing a kindness to a little stranger.

Thereupon the interpreter told him that the members of the board were individually sorry for him, but that it was the commissioner's interpretation of the law, and that he must be deported to Hamburg.

"What the next case" were the words of the gray-haired chairman as Johann led his sobbing charge from the room.

Later, in the "excluded room," surrounded by thieves, stowaways, paupers and ex-convicts, a German missionary told him that his case was hopeless, that he would be placed upon board of the German steamer that same afternoon.

Broken hearted, the exiling youth sought aid at the window. And had he gazed closely at the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty he would have noticed that the Goddess had her back turned toward him!

THE STORY OF THE MAN WITH THE SHRUNKEN ARM

THREE men sat upon a board of special inquiry. Two of them inspectors who had grown old and gray in the immigration service, the third a young man with but little "board" experience.

A Hungarian was brought into the room. He stood at least six feet high in his top boots, and must have weighed some two hundred pounds. He was a man of muscle, built like one of the gladiators of old, but one of his arms was about three inches shorter than the other. He had ample money, a railway ticket to his proposed destination and plenty of friends awaiting him.

An interpreter put the perfunctory questions to the man, and then a Public Health and Marine Hospital surgeon appeared and spoke substantially as follows: "This alien is certified for ankylosis of the elbow and atrophy of the arm, the result of an arrested diseased condition of the extremity. The condition will seriously interfere with his ability to do manual labor, and owing to the great loss of power and the limited motion, will interfere to a certain extent even with light work."

The older inspectors shook their heads, and the chairman of the board reached for his "excluded" rubber stamp, but the younger member of the board was not satisfied.

"How long since you had that trouble with your short arm?" he asked, as he looked at the stunted figure of the immigrant.

"I don't remember," came back through the medium of the interpreter. "I was a baby at the time. One of my arms has been shorter than the other ever since I can remember. It is a strong arm, though. I can lift a hundred kilograms (220 pounds) above my head with it."

"What work did you perform in Hungary?" went on the young inspector.

"For the last twelve years I worked in a stone quarry, lifting pieces of broken stone and loading them upon flatcars," was the interpreted reply of the "crippled" one.

Further questioning elicited the information that the big Hungarian had never missed a day's work in twelve years; that he could read and write, and that he had not only supported a wife and large family, but had also managed to accumulate some thousands of kronen.

While the graybeards wagged their heads the third inspector prepared a test. Six full-grown immigrants were instructed to seat themselves upon a table, and then the Hungarian was invited to exhibit the strength of his shrunken arm.

He placed a horse palm beneath one end of the table and, seemingly with a very slight effort tilted the table to such an angle that one of the seated immigrants slid to the floor.

"But such tests are very unusual," objected the chairman. "I don't think that the commissioner would like it."

"And we can't ignore the doctor's certificate and statement," chimed in the other, "so I move to exclude this alien as likely to become a public charge."

"I move to admit him," differed the youngest member, "feeling that a man of his extraordinary strength will have no difficulty in supporting himself even had he but one arm."

But the chairman had already impressed the Hungarian's detention card with the stamped legend "Excluded," as it was his privilege to cast the deciding vote.

The disappointed alien was deported, and in all probability obtained his old position in the quarry, the poorer by some hundreds of dollars, but the richer for his glimpse of America, the Promised Land.

THE STORY OF THE MAN WHO WENT BACK ALONE

YEARS before he had emigrated from Austria and had settled down in Toledo, Ohio. He married a countrywoman, and she bore him children—boys who are eligible for the Presidency of these United States and territories.

He worked in a mill. His wife took in boarders. He knew nothing of the advantages of American citizenship as no one took the trouble of enlightening him. The problem of feeding and clothing his wife and offspring was the main thing that concerned him.

Years ago, before the war, the father died, leaving a small estate. The presence of the son was necessary. He made the trip abroad, received his legacy, and having no living relatives left in Europe took the first steamship bound for New York.

As he passed the line of examining surgeons at Ellis Island one of them noticed granulations upon the



A.F. Howard

"By Chance He Was Her Guardian."

While in Toledo, apprising her of the trouble and directing her to sell out and take the first train for New York.

Nothing was heard from Washington the following morning nor all that day. Rules are rules. The man was placed upon board of the steamer, expecting every moment to be reprieved for one week. Surely he was no criminal, he felt. The authorities at Washington could not be so hard-hearted as to refuse him.

But something was wrong at the Washington end; there was a knot somewhere in the tangle of red tape. The sailing hour arrived and nothing had been heard from the commissioner general. Slowly the big steamer was warped out of her dock, while the tugs nosed at her

flanks to strengthen her out for her passage down the bay. She slipped by Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty, bearing the bitterly disappointed man—once of Toledo.

Late upon the afternoon of the day following a communication was received from Washington authorizing the commissioner to grant the "immigrant" a respite of one week.

But the steamer was far out at sea with its embittered passenger, who twice attempted suicide during the voyage.

Meanwhile a distraught, heartbroken woman roamed the streets of New York, seeking to learn the truth, leading her Toledo-born boys by the hand.

ELECTRICAL WIZARD AT SIXTEEN

MARCONI will have to look to his laurels. He was only just twenty when he hit upon the idea of wireless telegraphy, and before he was twenty-five was transmitting messages between France and England, his career furnishing one of the most remarkable examples of youthful genius in modern times. There is a boy of 16 living at Rotherham, England, to-day, however, who promises to beat Mr. Marconi's record. It is true that up to the present this boy has no great invention to his credit, but his achievements in connection with electricity are so remarkable as to justify one prophesying for him an exceptional career.

His name is Reginald Gloag, and although he has had no special training, indeed, up to a couple of years ago he knew absolutely nothing of electrical matters, he has insisted, at his father's house, a wireless telegraphy apparatus by which he is able to transmit and receive messages from as far off as Germany.

The idea was first suggested to him by watching the Marconi wireless apparatus on one of the liners when returning with his father from America. Immediately on reaching home he determined to make an apparatus for himself. He was unable to avail himself of any special course of training, but by reading all the books on the subject in the free library and

studying diligently, he soon came to understand the most principle of electricity, and, after obtaining a set of drawings for the construction of a wireless telegraph, he set to work.

For many months he labored through a series of experiments, and at last, to his great delight, was able to transmit wireless messages from the back of the house to the front rooms or across the garden. Ultimately, with a few final touches to the instrument, he was able to transmit messages for a distance of two miles.

From the small model he ultimately evolved an apparatus which enabled him to intercept messages from a great distance, and he frequently spent hours in receiving messages which have come hundreds of miles through the air. It is a novel contrivance, the young inventor has arranged his receiver so that he can not only see the "messages" flashed out in the air, but by a pair of earphones he can actually hear the "tap-tap" generated by the progress of the air waves.

It is a remarkable achievement for a boy who had no practical training and but a glimmering of theoretical knowledge. Naturally his parents have given him all the assistance they possibly can, since they recognized what a natural genius he had for electrical engineering, and to-day Master Gloag is being carefully trained in a well-known electrical engineering works.

THE REAL ADVENTURES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—The revolution in Mexico has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year.

With its capital at Mexico City, the revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year.

Southward from the capital, the revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year.

Mexican history, through several years of strife in Mexico, only under the shadow of the revolution. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year. The revolution has been a long and hard one, and it is now in its eighth year.

WHEN Madero rose against Diaz in 1910, Emiliano Zapata at the head of several thousand sugar cane cutters, succeeded him in Morelos. A year later when Diaz acknowledged his defeat and abdicated, Zapata refused to disband his army until the lands of Morelos should be divided among his soldiers. In vain Madero and De la Barra promised to attend to the Agrarian problem as soon as it were legally possible. Zapata, after bleeding the national treasury several times by promising to disband if his men were paid off by the government, at last declared himself in open revolt against Madero.

An army corps under the successive commands of Generals Huerta, Casso, Lopez, Robles, Benitez and Angeles, distributed throughout Morelos and Guerrero, has as yet failed to entirely extinguish the Zapatista uprising, though the southern rebels have time and again been defeated by the Federal arms.

The Zapatistas in bands of several hundred men still attack small villages or haciendas or even trains, robbing and pillaging and killing all who oppose them.

When the Federals arrive the bandits have disappeared, and the country people will never give information to the representatives of law and order, fearing the later revenge of the Zapatistas.

As a rule, the Zapatistas look upon the hot country, the better cold of the sierra proving more deadly to them than the Federal bullets. However, the savage hordes have three times gathered with the ostensible purpose of attacking and sacking Mexico City, and the inhabitants of the capital live in daily fear of their approach, as the Zapatistas neither ask nor give quarter, nor respect the rights of noncombatants and foreigners.

LAST August it was reported that the Zapatistas had been defeated on the mountains and were in the slopes just beyond the limits of the Federal district. Tales of horrors committed by the bandits in the outlying villages were printed by the papers of the opposition that clamored for a government strong enough to protect its capital from the aggressions of bandits.

I was sent out by El Diario, an independent paper, with instructions to ride all over the district supposed to be infested with bandits, in order to later write an authoritative outline of the situation, as the reading public, puzzled between the alarming reports in the opposition papers and the "All's well" of the government organs, did not know what to believe.

Hiring a horse in Nochimilco, I rode through San Pablo Huestepet, Milpa Alta and Santa Ana, meeting no Zapatistas, but always being told that they were in the hills just beyond. At last I met some charcoal burners in the depth of a forest who told me that by following a trail which they pointed out I would reach Tlalnepan, where they were always Zapatistas to be found.

Two days out of Mexico City I reached Tlalnepan, and riding into the main plaza in search of a hostelry I encountered the men that I was looking for—a ragged score of drunken savages, who, without parley, dragged me from my mount, and flourishing their rifles in my face bade me cry "Viva Zapata" or die.

"Viva Zapata" I obligingly replied, throwing my arms around the foremost bandit in a Mexican embrace, which, besides showing my good will, served to keep his body between myself and the ready guns of the Zapatistas.

JUST then a tall, bearded individual emerged from a nearby pulqueria.

"Who are you and what are you doing here?" he asked courteously.

I told him my name and suggested he might have read my reports in the papers.

"I never read the papers," he returned. "They are full of lies about us. They claim that we murder and rob noncombatants, and always say that we are defeated when we meet the Federals."

I hastened to explain I had never reported a campaign in the South, having always covered the revolts in Chihuahua and along the American border.

"What is the use of telling me untruths?" said my interlocutor, who seemed to be the leader of the band. "I know that you are a spy. If you will admit it and tell us of the Federal plans for attacking us I will see that your life is spared."

"I have nothing to admit or tell except that I am a newspaperman who desires to interview you about your grievances against the government, as well as to take some photographs of your men."

"Can you prove your statement?"

"Not right away. I brought no credentials with me. I supposed that every revolutionist would recognize me, as my picture has been in the papers dozens of times. However, you may write to my paper and ask

me to gradually remove with you until the answer comes. I will gladly remove with you until the answer comes. I will gladly remove with you until the answer comes.

At the first opportunity we will write to your paper. And bidding me good night, the men who had already captured me rode away that day, the story of Zapata's set out with

success, though the least likelihood of a free man of the sierra.

Of course, Felipe planned to remain for a while. He had dozens of fine garments and cashwords at his disposal and did not desire to give up the wrongs of the downtrodden Indians whose cause he had espoused.

Another night we raided a cattle ranch and drove

Thinepan, where a country druggist reigned as the only sample of Acapulco in many miles.

At three in the morning we halted at a 'garrobo' house, but to get a drink of beer coffee. To our surprise we discovered that our charge had died unknown to us. And we buried him at the foot of a large pine, his companions muttering a few aves and pateres for the good of his soul.

Another night we raided a cattle ranch and drove



"They Wore Fine Clothes, the Result of Fortunate Raids."

me up the mountainside along the trail I had just traversed and ignoring my inquiries as to our destination.

THAT evening we camped in a tiny dell high up the mountainside, our only food being some cold tortillas and a few cans of sardines. We did not dare to light fires, fearing to indicate our location to the Federal troops that garrisoned the villages and haciendas on the plain, and we nearly froze to death, the cold keeping us awake.

On the following day we rode northward to within a few miles of Amecameca. Sending one of our band down to the village we purchased fresh tortillas and more cans of sardines.

During the entire day I had been riding beside the leader of the band, the bearded fellow who had questioned me in Tlalnepan. "Coronel Felipe," as his men called him, or Suberman Bea Ezra, as his Saracen followers had named him, had been one of the many

Syrian peddlers who roamed rural Mexico when travel was safeguarded by the heavy hand of the Dictator. Upon the outbreak of the revolution he had joined the rebels, as roving parties of marauders rendered the roads perilous to peddlers.

"Better to steal than be stolen from," thought Felipe, whose band was considered the boldest and most

ignorant meekness of his command, courteously told me he was glad of my company, and unbecomingly himself freely to me, telling the why and how of his many meetings with the government troops.

In turn I told of my seven campaigns, and showing my wounds won with them some measure of recognition from my captors. Soon I found myself treated as one of them, being allowed to wander away from the band at will.

I never attempted to escape, fearing to come across other parties of Zapatistas who might not treat me as well.

ONE night a quarrel arose between two of my captors regarding the ownership of a cartridge belt split by both at the same instant on the roadside. Two almost simultaneous shots followed, and one of the men fell with a bullet through his breast.

Dismissing the aggressor, Felipe sternly reprimanded him for raising a hand against a fellow Zapatista, and condemned him to death, executing the sentence immediately.

The wounded man, who still showed signs of life, was bundled on a burro, his feet tied together beneath the brute's belly and his waist and hands fastened to the saddlehorn. We then broke camp and set out for

of several hundred head. As we moved slowly between the towering pines, to the accompaniment of tinkling cowbells and lowing heaves I thought of the cattle-driving Highlanders immortalized by Walter Scott, and wondered if their raids against the hated Southrons were like this.

IHAD been six days with the Zapatistas when Felipe decided to join an army that was gathering to the westward with the purpose of attacking the neighboring district of Toluca. He did not want to take me along, so left me in Tlalnepan, under the charge of Quintin Gonzalez, a chieftain famed for his daring. Gonzalez took me around with his band for two days, and then, deeming also to participate in the attack on Toluca, which promised rich pickings, sent me to Tlalnepan to Colonel Rosalio Zapata, a nephew of the commander-in-chief, and revolutionary commander of that district.

Rosalio Zapata was not alive in Tlalnepan when I arrived with my escort. The night before he had quarreled with one of his lieutenants and had been killed. I was not grieved to hear this, as Zapata bore an unsavory reputation as a hater of foreigners.

I was then turned over to Teodoro Mendoza, another colonel whose haunts were in the hot country. Mendoza was quite a sport, himself and men being gotten up in dandyish style, with plush sombreros, silk

Narrative No. 8 WITH THE TERRORISTS

sashes, linen suits and embroidered chaparrons and were mounted on big, well-kept horses, the spoils of some successful raid.

Mendoza and his men were all under twenty-five years of age and were consequently strong and active. They were ever making their horses prance and buck, and would never miss an opportunity to jump them over a barranca or a fallen tree trunk.

After I had broken the ice with my bandit companions I found them very nice fellows. They assured me that they believed that I was a newspaper man, but would not very well let me go until I had presented some proof, as there were others who thought me a spy, and would hold them responsible should the Federals ever penetrate the Zapatista haunts.

THESE bandits took things easy. Instead of flitting around at night on the cold mountain sides they kept near some village or hacienda on the plain and levied tribute from the richer storekeepers and landlords. If a hacienda owner paid them the monthly sum demanded, they not only would not injure his property, but would defend it against other bands.

There were no Federal soldiers in the district, as the planters and merchants found it cheaper to pay Mendoza tribute than have to feed soldiers and risk Zapatista retaliation.

Riding one day along the highway we met a troop of Federals twice our number, who immediately opened fire on us, killing one and wounding three Zapatistas, who turned tail and made for the timber half a league away, closely pursued by the Federals.

As the sheltering trees closed around us we turned and opened a scathing fire on our pursuers in the open, causing them several casualties and checking their rush. As though by magic the sound of firing brought men to our assistance from every direction, and before long the Federals had been wiped out, not a single man escaping.

I need hardly make it clear that I took no part in the fighting, but watched the battle from behind a tree.

No sooner would a Federal fall than a Zapatista would pounce on his body and strip it of cartridge belts.

Ammunition was the most valued of all property to these men. I have seen them gamble single shells against pesos.

One day we went to Tlalnepan to buy coffee, and our purchase was wrapped up by the storekeeper in a green-old El Diario with my picture on the front page.

"Here is the identification that you have asked me for as a condition to setting me at liberty," I exclaimed.

THE Zapatistas gathered around me, and scrutinizing the picture and text, convinced themselves of my identity.

"You may return to Mexico City, whenever you please," they told me.

As it was late I decided not to leave until the following morning.

That evening four horsemen rode into Tlalnepan. Three of them were white men dressed in riding breeches and puttees, and the fourth seemed their guide.

The new arrivals were surrounded by the Zapatistas, who asked them their business.

"We are delegates from the revolutionary committee in Mexico City and have come to confer with your leaders as to the best method of sending you ammunition," explained they. "We have letters to General Miranda and would like to be directed to his camp."

I happened to recognize one of the men as a secret service operator, and I thought to myself that something was in the air that was worth waiting for.

The Zapatistas apparently took the visitors at their face value and offered them food and drink, promising to lead them on the following day to General Miranda. As I was now in their counsels they called me aside and asked if I knew the newcomers, stating that for several months they had suspected that General Miranda was in communication with the Federals.

I denied any knowledge of the men, but offered to sound them and test their story.

THAT evening I called the four men aside and told them who I was and what I was doing there. "Your story is not very good. The Zapatistas suspect you. I know you are government men and am willing to help you escape. If you have any incriminating documents get rid of them as soon as possible, as the rebels are liable to search your belongings at any moment."

Realizing their danger the secret service men gave me their papers, and late that night when the Zapatistas awakened them and voiced their suspicions an evidence as to their guilt could be found. The bandits then hung the guide by his wrists to a telegraph pole, but the sturdy fellow bore his torture stoically, swearing that he had nothing to say in contradiction to the account he had already given of himself.

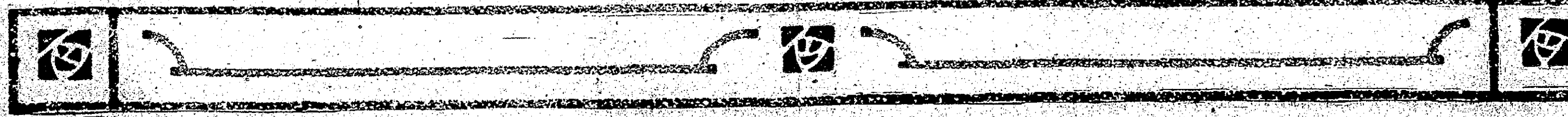
For some reason my presence seemed to exert some influence on the Zapatistas, who, after depriving the men of their belongings, let them go.

The thoroughly frightened spies accompanied me on my ride to the railroad, as I had a passport that secured me from molestation. As I bade Teodoro Mendoza adieu I asked his permission to rumm through a cinematograph machine to take moving pictures of himself and men. "It will be a fine boost for your cause, and I can make a fortune out of it," I argued.

Teodoro liked the idea and gave me a passport that he claimed would protect me and my companions from any Zapatista aggression.

I gave Teodoro my raincoat as a memento of my stay with him, and distributed the remainder of my outfit among the others of his band.

On the following day I arrived in Mexico City, to be welcomed as one arisen from the grave. I was the first, and only newspaper man to, sojourn with the Zapatistas and return to tell the story.



When you find a well-informed man depend on it, he's a reader of THE GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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RICE OPPOSES BALKANS UNITE MUNICIPAL IN COMMON CAUSE CONTROL

Says It Would Be Poor Business for City to Own Street Railway
Turks Look to Powers to Bridge Narrow Chasm That Now Prevents Peace
Amount of Earnings and Value Placed on Property not Known
Say Controversy Now Must Be Settled on Field of War Near Capital

Dr. D. H. Rice, president of the Straton trustees, is opposed to the municipal ownership of the Colorado Springs & Interurban railway. He says private ownership is always more efficient than municipal ownership. Because of that, he says, it would be a "poor business arrangement" for the city of Colorado Springs to buy the street railway.

A reporter for The Gazette asked Dr. Rice whether the Straton trustees would consider selling the street railway to the city.

"Certainly," was the reply, "provided the city would pay what we ask for the property. But it would be a poor business arrangement," he continued. "Municipal ownership is never as efficient as private ownership."

Would Not Favor City.
"Would the trustees be inclined to make a lower price to the city of Colorado Springs than to a private purchaser?" he was asked.

"Why should they?" was the answer.

"Do you think the city should be required to pay for the franchise?"

"I certainly do. What would the franchise have been worth if men with money had not built the street railway?"

"But don't you think that the growth of the city has had something to do with the value of the franchise?"

Dr. Rice conceded that possibly there might be something in this, but it did not alter his opinion that the city should pay full value for the franchise.

"Can you give The Gazette a statement of the earnings and expenditures of the street railway system?" was the next query.

"I can, but I don't think we had better go into that now," said Dr. Rice, closing the interview.

Statements Not Available.
No statement of earnings and expenditures has been made public by the trustees. No such statement has been filed with the city clerk of Colorado Springs, and no such statement has been made to the secretary of state in Denver.

Neither has it been made public what value the trustees place upon the property, though common rumor has it that the railway is held at \$2,000,000. This is the amount of stocks and bonds outstanding against the road, \$1,500,000 in stocks and \$1,500,000 in bonds.

But this is considerably more than the road is actually worth, as certified by the trustees to the secretary of state in Denver.

Nizam Pasha, speaking to the ambassadors, added to the foregoing statement such strong expressions of their desire for peace and such condemnation of what they called "the ungenerous conduct" of the allies, and the advisability of the belligerents reaching a compromise, that they gave the impression that the Ottoman government perhaps is ready to make peace.

MINORITY PARTY IS NOT PLAYING PETTY POLITICS

Could Easily Cause Democrats Great Deal of Trouble if It Were so Desposed, Say Leaders

WALTER LAWSON WILDER.
DENVER, Feb. 1.—If the Progressives and Republicans of the minority in the assembly had desired to play politics, they might easily have blocked the course of legislation in both houses and have set the Democratic factions quarreling in a way that would have left little time for anything else. The possibility of such a course on the part of the minority was easily to be seen in the controversy over the president pro tem, and they were equally evident at several different times when opposition was aroused against the speaker of the house and against the acts of some of the house committee.

Small as is the number of Progressives and Republicans in this legislature, 11 out of 35 senators and 17 out of 65 representatives, the minority holds the balance of power between the Democratic factions, and were its members to direct their efforts toward encouraging dissension in the minority, they could easily cause the Democrats great deal of trouble.

Take Broad Ground.
Fortunately for the public interests involved, the minority senators and representatives have taken the broad ground that their chief concern is the public interests, and they are far more concerned to forward the public business and to secure the enactment of progressive legislation than they are to demonstrate the legislative incapacity of the Democratic party. This is spite of the fact that the minority is a small, though it is more manifest in



CRUEL SUSPENDED FROM OFFICE AS POLICE COMMISSIONER OF DENVER; DEMAND RESIGNATION OF ARNOLD

DENVER, Feb. 1.—The immediate resignation of Mayor Arnold was demanded by President John B. McGowan of the board of supervisors at a meeting of that body tonight, because Mayor Arnold today suspended Police Commissioner George Creel pending hearing of the charges brought against him by the mayor today and brought about the resignation of Fire Commissioner Thomas F. McGraw.

President McGowan declared: "The suspension of Police Commissioner Creel is an outrage. He is the best and bravest police commissioner Denver ever has had. I shall demand Mayor Arnold's resignation, and at the next meeting of this board I will introduce a resolution which will provide for his relinquishing office."

The president made remarks concerning the motives which led to the dismissal of the police commissioner, knowledge of which he declared had come to him from Supervisor Banks. Supervisor Banks made a bitter personal attack against Mayor Arnold and his dismissal of Commissioner Creel. Supervisor Allen declared he could see no reason for Mayor Arnold's action, but suggested the supervisors postpone action in the matter until the next meeting, when Mayor Arnold could be present and hear the charges that would be brought against him. There are

seven supervisors, four of whom spoke against the mayor's action tonight.

Creel Suspended.
DENVER, Feb. 1.—Police Commissioner George Creel today was suspended from office pending hearing on charges preferred against him by Mayor Henry J. Arnold, and Fire Commissioner Thomas F. McGraw resigned tonight as the result of the controversy in which he and Commissioner Creel engaged today and which terminated in a personal encounter with Chief of Police O'Neill and Fire Chief John Heath interviewed.

Mayor Arnold today asked Commissioner Creel for his resignation. The commissioner refused to resign. Mayor Arnold then preferred charges against the commissioner, stating that he as police commissioner has no fixed and definite policy for the organization of the police department, the morale of which, and the efficiency of which have been greatly reduced during Mr. Creel's administration, that Mr. Creel neglected his duties as police commissioner; that he interfered with the work of the chief of police by ordering him not to return night attacks to the policemen, after the fire and police board had ordered them returned; that he discharged police officers contrary to the rules of civil service, that he is causing dissension in the fire and police board, calling "names" and applying epithets to fellow members.

Creel to "Show Up" Arnold.
Commissioner Creel, in a statement made public tonight, declared: "I have my day in court, and I assure the public that I will give the lie to the charges against me, and show the people what manner of man this mayor is."

Commissioner McGraw resigned "for the good of the administration" after seven months in office.

Form County Progressive Club Here Tuesday Night
According to the plan proposed by the national Progressive party for a campaign of education in the principles for which the Progressive party stands, a club will be organized here Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, the place to be announced later.

All persons who believe in the great fundamental humanitarian principles of the "Contract with the People," which is the platform of the Progressive party, are cordially invited to be present Tuesday evening to join the El Paso County Progressive club.

All who wish to be charter members should be present or send in their names. Watch papers for announcement of place of meeting.

DR. W. A. EVANS TO TALK AT WINTER NIGHT CLUB
Dr. William A. Evans, health commissioner of Chicago, will be the speaker at the Winter Night club banquet, to be held at the Antlers hotel, Friday, February 21. Dr. Evans is one of the foremost health experts in the United States, having been identified with the work in Chicago for several years, and has made a special investigation along the line of tubercular affections.

Plans are under way for a meeting of the club within a week but no speaker has been secured for this season. There was no meeting during January.

CONVICT EDITOR SENATE ADOPTS CONTEMPT COURT SIX-YEAR TERM

W. R. Nelson of Kansas City Star Is Held Liable for Article of Only One Vote. After Bitter Fight

HE BARELY ESCAPES PRISON FORMER PRESIDENTS BARRED

Sentenced to One Day in Jail Proposed Constitutional Amendment Now Will Go But Released on Habeas Corpus Writ to House for Action

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Only the narrow margin by which the Kansas City Star's editor, W. R. Nelson, escaped a six-year term in prison today, after a bitter fight in the U. S. senate, when the resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 to 46. Nelson was sentenced to one day in jail, but released on habeas corpus writ. The resolution, which would bar former presidents from the presidency, was passed by a vote of 54 to 46. Nelson was sentenced to one day in jail, but released on habeas corpus writ. The resolution, which would bar former presidents from the presidency, was passed by a vote of 54 to 46.

Would Not Run Away.
"I am not going to run away from the sheriff," Nelson said. "I am not going to run away from the sheriff."

Amendment Defeated.
The debate throughout the day was characterized again by the contention of the Progressives that the proposed amendment was a dangerous limitation upon the rights of the people, and by the (former) main Democratic contention that the amendment was a necessary condition of the presidency.

Amendments Defeated.
The debate throughout the day was characterized again by the contention of the Progressives that the proposed amendment was a dangerous limitation upon the rights of the people, and by the (former) main Democratic contention that the amendment was a necessary condition of the presidency.

Court Grants Stay.
After 10 minutes of argument the court finally postponed and granted a stay of execution of the sentence until the next day.

Denver Man Gets Straton Contract
J. J. Cooke, low bidder, with Price of \$147,895, Will Do the Work

J. J. Cooke of Denver was awarded the general contract for the construction of the first 13 buildings of the Myron Straton Home for the Poor, yesterday morning by the Straton trustees. Cooke's bid was \$147,895, \$6,133 lower than the second lowest bidder, and \$18,195 lower than the lowest bid from Colorado Springs, that of C. H. Blood, which was \$166,000.

Four local firms bid on the general contract, out of the 12 general bidders, who were as follows:

J. J. Cooke, Denver	\$147,895
F. E. Varney, Denver	\$152,287
Frank Kitchner, Lumber Co., Denver	\$154,023
W. P. Handy, Denver	\$164,445
F. E. Varney, Denver	\$165,245
Frazier & Richardson, Denver	\$168,232
Stocker & Frazier, Denver	\$167,779
John Stewart, Denver	\$167,713
J. W. Atkinson, Colorado Springs	\$172,409
C. H. Blood, Colorado Springs	\$166,000
Honeyman & Auld, Colorado Springs	\$158,769
Modern Manteel & Fixture Co., Denver	\$167,970

Let Subcontracts Soon.
This contract does not include the subcontracts for plumbing and heating, plastering, papering and wiring, and these will be let the first of this week, subject to the approval of Mr. Cooke and the trustees, who have the figures of the bids for the subcontracts. As soon as these are arranged, work on the general contract will start at once, weather permitting, it is said.

The contract does not include the administration building, which was formerly planned to cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000. The plans have been prepared for this building and it probably will be started this year.

The buildings to be constructed include a dormitory for 20 boys, a dormitory for 20 girls, a superintendent's residence and 10 cottages of four and five rooms each, for adults. These are to be erected on the plot of ground purchased in Broadmoor which has been plotted by the trustees. A water and sewer system has been installed recently under the direction of E. C. van Diest.

Some Things Missing.
When the din had partially subsided, it was announced in behalf of President Kauffmann that he did not think much of the parade, as there were some things missing.

"Where," he asked, "was the Champ Clark Moun' Dog club?"

"Gent broke at Baltimore," was the explanation.

"Where's the Underwood Protection Phalanx?"

Initiate Neophytes.
Hardly had the guests turned again to their terrapin when entrance was demanded and achieved by the Sigma Pi-EI Sigma, fraternity of the Yale Law school, which insisted on initiating two new members to the club. The dinner was suspended for the ceremony. The neophytes were "Mr. William of Cincinnati" and "Mr. Theodore of Oyster Bay," to be known in the order respectively as "Brother Sam" and "Brother Ted."

In the band was explained by the inability of the neophytes to agree on a marching tune, one demanding the only tune he knew, "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and the other, wanting Keller's "Hymn of Peace."

The "grand panjandrum" explained that "S-P-E-S" meant "Stand-By Progressive society." The symbol of the ballot box with a coffin and scholar's cap below it meant "the ballot box is the one peaceful pludge in the hands of the people." "He who is stricken by it may either crawl into his political coffin and die at once, or

9.95 For Wool Coats Sold Here-
tofore at \$30, \$25 & \$20

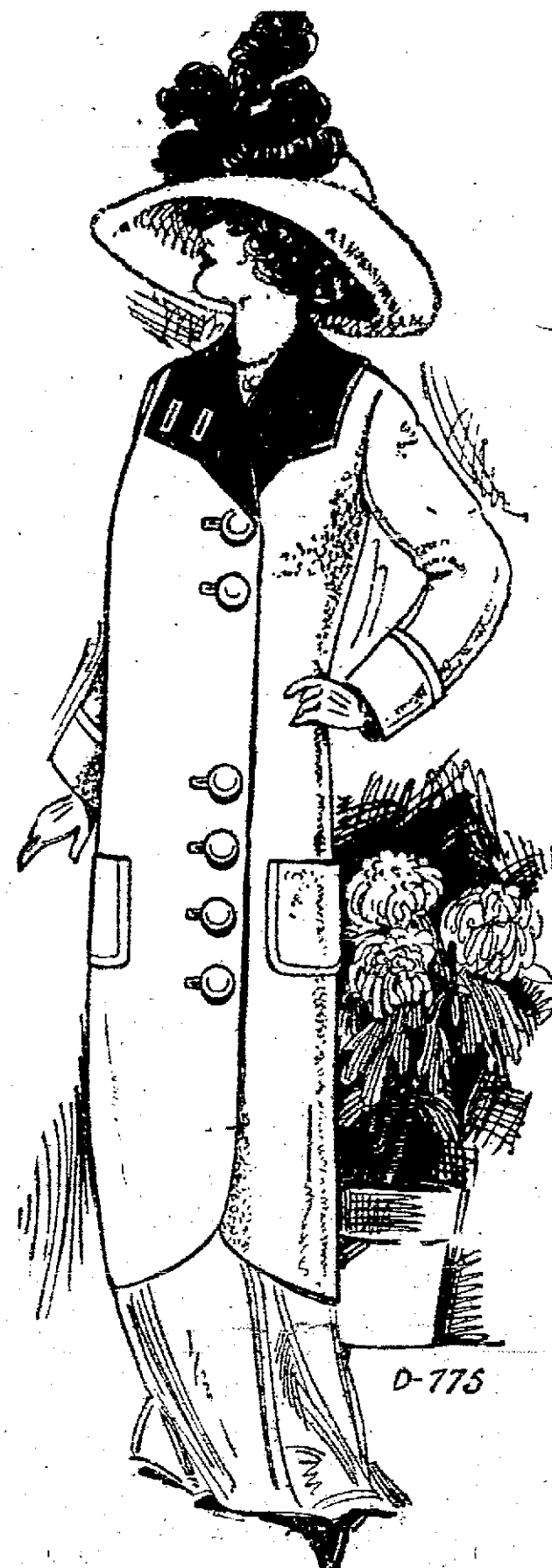
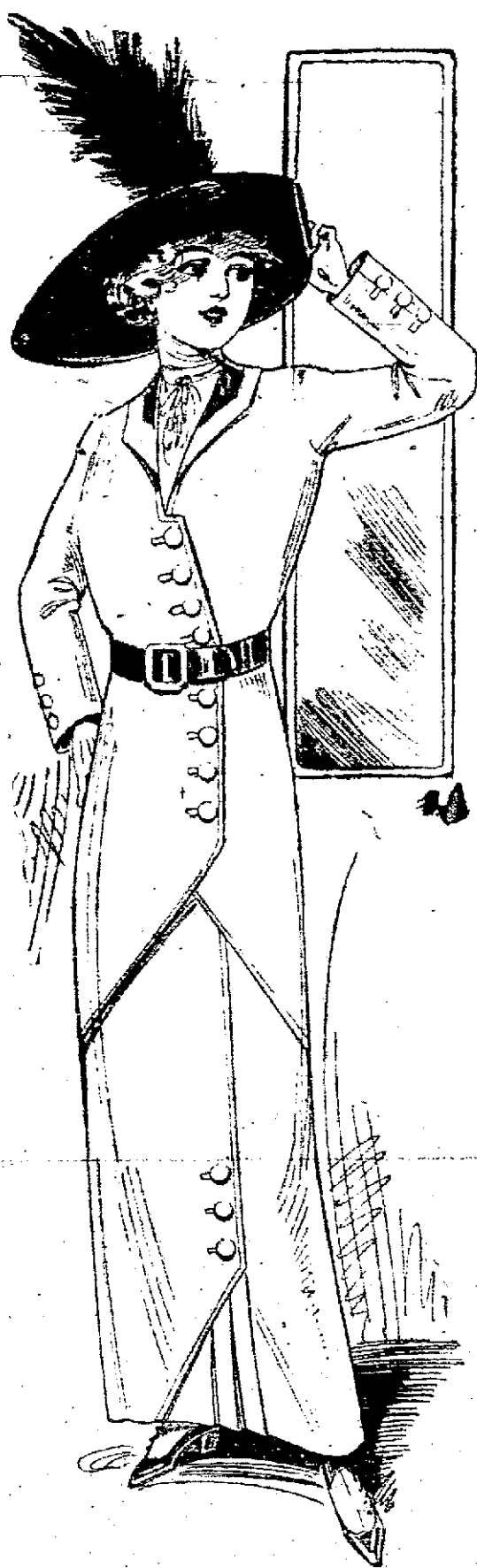
NONE EXCHANGED. NONE ON APPROVAL. NONE SENT C. O. D.

9.95 For Wool Suits Marked Regular \$30, \$25 & \$20

NONE EXCHANGED. NONE ON APPROVAL. NONE SENT C. O. D.

7.95 For Silk One-Piece Dresses
Sold all season at \$25, \$20 & \$17.50

NONE EXCHANGED. NONE ON APPROVAL. NONE SENT C. O. D.



an appropriation of \$2,000,000, which will be made later.

WATCH FOR THE HOME BUILDERS' PAGE, MONDAY MORNING GAZETTE.

The bones of the average man weigh 14 pounds.

PROGRESSIVE Spiritual Science

meets at W. O. W. hall, 9 E. Bijou on Monday evening, 8 o'clock, February Myrtle Hoagland, pastor. Subject, Progressive Christianity. Hear the lectures, the ethics of right living, the dawn of the new daybreak brought in every day use. All are welcome.

W. A. DORRERY, Sec.

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All regular \$1 silk knit ties. **65c**
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Slips. . . 4	Pillow Covers. . . 2	Corset Covers. . . 2
Rollers. . . 2	Sun Bonnets. . . 2	Waists. . . 5
Towels. . . 1	Sleeves, pair. . . 2	Boys' . . . 3
Hath. . . 1	Overalls. . . 1	Aprons. . . 3
Rollers. . . 2	Undershirts, Wool. . . 1	Shams, pair. . . 10
Table Cloths. . . 5 up	" Cotton. . . 2	Wrappers. . . 5
Wash Cloths. . . 1	" Drawers, Wool. . . 1	Kimonos. . . 5
Napkins. . . 1	" Cotton. . . 2	(Articles starched when required.)
Cloths. . . 1	" Vest. . . 1	
Tubs. . . 1	Combination. . . 10	
Flour Sacks. . . 7	Pajamas, pair. . . 5	
Stand Covers. . . 2 to 5	Night Shirt. . . 3	
Boaties. . . 1	Stockings. . . 2	
Handkerchiefs. . . 1	Hose. . . 2	
Silk. . . 1	Neckties. . . 2	
Skirts. . . 5	Holders. . . 1 to 15	
" Wool. . . 25	Dresses. . . 10 to 15	
	Night Dresses. . . 3	
		EXTRAS
		Bath Robes. . . 10 up
		Savaters. . . 25
		Feather Pillows. . . 25
		Red Ties. . . 25
		Quilts. . . 25
		Blankets, wool, pr 50
		" Cotton, pr 25
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Monday, Feb. 3rd.
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DONALD BRIAN
in the best of musical comedies
"The Siren"
With a Brilliant Supporting Cast.
Seats Now Selling
Parquet. \$2.00
Dress Circle. \$1.50
Balcony. \$1.00
Gallery (unreserved). 50c

SENATE ADOPTS

(Continued From Page One.)
term resolution on its final passage.
Democrats—Ashurst, Rankinhead, Ryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clarke.

February
Specials

Winter is almost gone. Spring will soon be here. Also our new Spring Line of Art Needlework.

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NEWEST ART EMBROIDERY
New Baldwin Braid Work.
Most beautiful results with very little work.
Pillows, stamped. 75c
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The most beautiful designs.
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BEAR BRAND YARNS
Everything new in Crocheting and Knitting. Free lessons.
GLOSSILA
D. M. C. Crochet Cottons.
Royal Society. Floss.
Richardson's Embroidery Silk.

NEW DEPARTMENT—READY-TO-WEAR WAISTS
SPECIAL BARGAINS MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Regular \$5.50, \$3.75 and \$2.95.
FREE LESSONS IN CROCHET AND EMBROIDERY

BARGAINS
A few choice numbers left from our big January sale.
Half price and less.
Pillows, worth up to \$1.25, only a few of each design, to close. 75c.
White Centers—Large and small, half price.
Waists. Stamped on fine quality voile, beautiful new patterns, only. 50c.
Pillow Cases—Stamped on best quality tubing, beautiful designs, per pair. 40c.

Paul Revere Silver

A solid silver dinner service in the beautiful Paul Revere pattern is on display at our store. We will be glad to have you look over this justly celebrated line of silver.

The Johnson Jewelry Co.

RICE OPPOSES

(Continued From Page One.)

state in Denver. The last annual report of the Colorado Springs & Interurban railway, on file in Denver, is dated January 30, 1913. In this report it is set forth, under oath, that the capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000, all paid in. The same was paid, according to the statement, \$500 in cash, \$1,000,000 by the purchase of property.

This statement, then, is completely the same that was paid for the railroad when Stratton formed the present company and turned over to it the street railway property that he had just purchased.

Estimated Value of Property.

The statement requires a sworn estimate of the cash value of the property. And this, as itemized by the trustees, is as follows:

"Number of miles of track owned and operated within this state 38 miles; estimated cash value, \$450,000. Amount of rolling stock of all descriptions owned and operated within the limits of this state and estimated cash value thereof: About 15, \$254,000.

"Amount, together with estimated cash value thereof, of all real and personal property, outside of trackage and rolling stock: Land occupied by power house, material yard, car barns, machine shops, work shop, depot grounds, etc., estimated cash value, including buildings and machinery, \$550,000.

"Franchises, from whom held, together with estimated cash value thereof: City of Colorado Springs, Colorado city and town of Manitou and El Paso county; assessed valuation, \$90,000.

Cash Value \$1,644,000?

From these figures, therefore, sworn to by officers of the company, the actual cash value of the property, including franchises, is \$1,644,000. This is on a basis of \$4,500 for each mile of single track road, or of \$34,200 for the double track road, and of \$4,720 for each car, including those of all descriptions.

It is claimed by the officers of the company that the road is not making money. But it is required to make money on a total of \$9,000,000 valuation, although as sworn to by the officers of the company, the cash valuation of the road is only \$1,644,000. And a fair return is earned on that valuation, according to the meager data at hand.

The road is bonded for \$1,500,000—or almost its total cash value—on which interest is paid annually at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent, or \$30,000. The \$1,500,000 stock is divided into \$500,000 preferred and \$1,000,000 common. On the common stock no dividends have ever been paid. On the preferred stock, in recent years, 6 per cent dividends have been paid, or \$30,000. This dividend, at last, was paid in 1910, according to the report filed with the city clerk on March 3, 1911; in the report filed for the year ending December 31, 1911, nothing is said as to the payment of dividends.

Dividend Paid in 1910.

But, in 1910 at least, \$110,000 was paid in interest and dividends. And this amounts to over 6 1/2 per cent on the cash value of the road, as testified by the officers. If, then, advocates of municipal ownership point out the city could take over the property at the value placed upon it by the officers of the company themselves, the city could easily pay the 4 1/2 or 5 per cent interest on the bonds it would be necessary to issue, and still have a surplus at the end of the year.

It is claimed that the company has made large expenditures each year out of its income, for improvements and betterments, but in the absence of any statement of the road's finances it is impossible, of course, to know definitely what has been done or what prospect there is for increasing the road's income.

CATTLE DYING BY SCORE IN NEBRASKA

OGALLA, Neb., Feb. 1.—A fatal outbreak of what veterinarians say they believe to be an apopleptic form of anthrax is killing cattle by scores in western Nebraska. Andrew Tuckson, a ranchman, between Wednesday and today has lost 52 head of his herd of 500.

RYAN GETS RELEASE

UNDER \$70,000 BOND

Will Preside at Convention of Ironworkers Feb. 2 at Indianapolis

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The \$70,000 bond of Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Ironworkers union, was approved today by Judge Baker sitting in the United States circuit court of appeals. Ryan's sentence in the dynamite conspiracy case was seven years imprisonment.

The mandate of the court ordering Ryan's release was issued at once and it is expected that he will be free Sunday. A messenger left Chicago by the first train after the order was issued to place the papers in the warder's hands at Ft. Leavenworth.

Seven persons signed Ryan's bonds, scheduling a total of \$150,000. The heaviest surety is American Bond Powers, with \$100,000.

Efforts to secure at the same time the release of R. H. Houghan and William Shupe were futile. Attorneys representing the laboring men said that Shupe and Houghan would be released early next week, as Ryan could raise the other men's bonds without difficulty when he gets here.

Will Preside at Convention
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, convention in the Indiana state trial court expected to be directed to Indianapolis after his release from the federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to prepare for the annual convention of the organization here on February 21, at which he will preside.

"Mr. Ryan is still president of the association," J. E. McClellan, acting secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers, said, "and as such is the president of their at any convention of delegates."

CONVICT EDITOR

(Continued From Page One.)

Justice of the peace to state that the statement in the article complained of, that a judge had allowed a divorce lawyer to decide in whether alimony of a lawyer's fee should be allowed, referred to the judge of another court, Thompson, whom Thomas Murphy, the reporter who wrote the article was not a reporter for the Kansas City Journal, who made up the story or opinion in connection with the defendant to have happened in another division of the circuit court, also were ruled out.

Judge Guthrie read his decision from a typewritten sheet, which he admitted was prepared in advance. "It was as easily prepared then as at any time," the judge said, "since the facts were in the breast of the court."

Right to Criticize Court.

"Any man, whether the publisher of a newspaper or not, has the right to criticize a court," Mr. Walsh said, opening the argument for the defendant. "It is the duty of a newspaper to print news of this sort. The question of divorce is a live one in this country, and the people have the right to be informed, so that they may reach conclusions. They elect representatives to make the laws."

"I have a right to go out into the court house and say what I think of decisions or even criticize the ability of the court or its fitness for office," Mr. Nelson has done no more than this. In fact, he has not done so much, but has printed a report so much of what occurred in these courts of record."

Recommending a jail sentence for the defendant, Attorney Yates, appointed friend of the court, declared a fine would be folly. "For this defendant," he said, "a fine would be a farce. It would be like saying to him: 'Contribute a postage stamp to the public treasury and go on your way, printing what you please to write, all the mendacious articles it may please you to print in the future.' I recommend that this defendant be sentenced to the common jail of Jackson county, that he may there have an opportunity to reflect upon the course that he has voluntarily mapped out for himself."

Sustains All Objections.

Every question asked the witnesses examined tending to show the position of the Star in printing news of this character was objected to by Yates and the objection sustained by the court.

In pronouncing Mr. Nelson guilty, Judge Guthrie said that the editor, in publishing a statement that the court, upon the advice of a "paid attorney," had granted divorce attorneys their fees "and left a woman who sought alimony to starve," had printed a "sneer at the judge and a sneer at the bench in general, thereby tending to bring judicial procedure into disrepute."

"And for this," the judge said, "I have a grim determination that the defendant be punished. This court is in sympathy with proper attempts to bring about divorce court reform, but the effect of the defendant's action is to ridicule and criticize this court. There was no humor in the article. Accusations are made in all seriousness by a method both unwise and immoral. There is nothing to justify the defendant's wholesale defamation of character."

"Mr. Nelson never will spend one minute in the county jail," Judge Ralph S. Latschaw of the criminal court said tonight.

Judge Latschaw has jurisdiction over



Stop that Hacking Cough
before it leads to throat and lung trouble. Dr. Williams' Cough Syrup will give quick relief.

Send FREE SAMPLE A. C. Mager & Co., Chicago, Ill.

February Clearance Sales

Some Very Tempting Values for You

Ladies' Coat Sale

Ladies' Suit Sale

Clearance Shoe Sale

Dress Goods Sale

FOR THE FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY WE ARE OFFERING YOU GOOD CLEAN MERCHANDISE AT LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION.

Suit Department

COAT WEEK.

A clearance sale of all our Coats.

1 coat, No. 525, reg. \$20.00, now. . .	\$12.50
2 coats, No. 624, reg. \$20.00, now. . .	\$12.50
1 coat, No. 500, reg. \$20.00, now. . .	\$13.75
2 coats, No. 543, reg. \$15.00, now. . .	\$9.50
3 coats, No. 568, reg. \$20.00, now. . .	\$9.50
2 coats, No. 556, reg. \$15.00, now. . .	\$7.50
1 coat, No. 443, reg. \$15.00, now. . .	\$7.50
1 coat, No. 559, reg. \$18.50, now. . .	\$9.98
1 coat, No. 565, reg. \$15.00, now. . .	\$7.50

SUITS.

Choice of all our ladies' wool tailored suits, blacks and colors, \$18.00 to \$36.00; choice of all. **1/2 PRICE**

Domestic Dept.

RATINE DISPLAY.

40-inch white ratine, the superb new dress fabric for spring; for service it has no equal in the spring fabrics; priced at **85c**.
36-inch silk ratine, in tan and white; it has the soft clinging effect so desirable now in the spring dress fabrics; guaranteed all silk; priced at, yard. **75c**.
36-inch close woven ratine, in the solid blues, pinks and tans, stripe effects in blues and tans, the range of styles are large, the popularity of ratine is at top of the demand column right now; priced at, yard. **50c**.
30-inch white ratine embroidered in pink dots, very Frenchy, something entirely new; priced at, yard. **50c**.
27 to 30-inch ratine, mignon and reton suitings, in all the popular shades, blues, tans, browns, lavenders, goblin, champagne, purple and white, excellent for the summer dresses for street wear; yd. **25c**.

THE NEW DRESS LINENS.

Auto linens will be in demand this season more than ever before. They have proved themselves to be durable and economical; priced at, yard, **25c, 35c, 50c, 65c,** and **75c**.

Clearance Shoe Sale

Some remarkable offerings for the second day's sale, Monday, February 3:

Men's \$7.00 high cut boots.	\$5.95
Men's \$5.00 Walk-over shoes.	\$3.85
Men's \$4.00 Walk-over shoes.	\$3.35
Men's \$3.50 Walk-over shoes.	\$2.75
Men's \$3.00 shoes, all sizes.	\$2.25
Ladies' \$5.00 shoes, all kinds.	\$3.75
Ladies' \$4.00 shoes, all kinds.	\$2.95
Ladies' \$3.50 shoes, all kinds.	\$2.65
Ladies' \$3.00 shoes, all sizes.	\$2.35
Ladies' \$2.50 shoes, all kinds.	\$1.98
All misses' and children's shoes, button and blucher cut, kid shoes, box calf shoes, velour calf shoes and patent leather shoes; choice.	25% OFF
Extra—one lot of men's \$4.00 Walk-over shoes, patent colt, blucher cut, choice.	\$1.98
One lot of ladies' shoes, patents and plain leathers, broken sizes, in \$4.00 grades; choice.	\$1.98
One lot of ladies' sample shoes, hand turned soles, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 grades; sizes 3, 3 1/2, 4, A and B widths, choice, pair.	\$1.50
30c baby soft soled shoes, pair.	20c

Wool Dress Goods

New Spring Fabrics are here and others on the way.

36-inch all wool storm serges in green, brown, tan, navy, cardinal and black and cream, 65c values; special at. **49c**.
44-inch all wool fine French and storm serges in brown, green, cardinal, wine, navy, black and cream; all \$1.00 and 85c values; sponged and shrunk; special **75c**.
50-inch all wool storm serges in all the wanted staple colors, also black and cream; sponged and shrunk; special at. **\$1.00**.
52-inch all wool fancy whipcord in navy, black and cream; special at. **\$1.00**.
54-inch all wool wide wale diagonals in cream, tan, tan and grey mixed; this is specially a good value at. **\$1.50**.
52-inch all wool broadcloth in complete assortment of shades; our regular \$1.25 value. Special this week. **95c**.

The COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.

170-122 SOUTH TEJON ST.

Final Clearance SALE

Suits and Overcoats ready to wear. Your choice of our entire stock, blacks and blues included. Suits and Overcoats that sold for \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50 and \$30, your choice

16.50

M. GREENBERG

NEW YORK TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
108 E. PIKES PEAK

CREEL SUSPENDED

(Continued From Page One)

assumed office by ordering the police officers to give up their clubs and night sticks. He was opposed in his order by the chief of police. Another reform order issued by him was that no liquor should be sold in the restricted district.

A few months later, shortly after Mr. Creel's return from his honeymoon in the east, Mayor Arnold ordered the night sticks returned to the patrolmen, and the board backed him up. That was the first rupture between the police commissioner and the mayor. Later, the board gave permission for the sale of liquor in the restricted district, over Creel's protest.

It was this last order which brought about the wordy conflicts in the board meetings which have resulted in Commissioner Creel's suspension, and Commissioner McGrew's resignation.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINING MAN DIES OF PNEUMONIA

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Feb. 1.—James Morton Wright, president and general manager of the Jo Dandy Mining company, died tonight of pneumonia, after a few days' illness.

THE GAZETTE DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME 60c PER MONTH

THE HUR

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BLDG

This is a Clearance Sale of Genuine Importance and One You Should Investigate Immediately

Final Clearance of Suits & Overcoats \$16.50

\$16.50 Now buys suits and overcoats that were \$25, \$27.50 and even \$30. They're the finest clothes made and they are to be had at a price you'd regularly pay for the cheapest ones. We guarantee every garment to fit, wear and give perfect satisfaction. Buy these hand tailored garments of Hirsh-Wickwire, Alfred Benjamin and Society Brand, and get values up to \$30 for \$16.50.

Clearance of Haberdashery

UNDERWEAR. Broken lots of union and two-piece garments from Superior, Lewis, Vassar and Winsted Mills, at the following reductions:

\$1.50 garments reduced to	\$1.10
\$3.00 garments reduced to	\$1.85
\$3.50 and \$4.00 garments reduced to	\$2.45
\$5.00 garments reduced to	\$3.75

SMOKING JACKETS. All good styles and patterns are reduced **25%**

BATH ROBES. Lounging and Bath robes all reduced **25%**

SHIRTS. Shirts in plain and plaited bosoms, also soft cuff shirts that sold for \$1.50 and \$2.00, we offer now at **\$1.00**

TIES. Broken lots of Ties, in silks and silk knits, newest styles and patterns:

50c Ties reduced to	35c
\$1.50 Ties reduced to	95c
\$2.50 and \$3.00 Ties reduced to	\$1.45

HOSIERY "Onyx" Hosiery, that sold for 50c, 75c and \$1.00, broken lots now selling at **35c**

Hats at Clearance Prices

One special lot of Hats that sold for \$5.00 and \$6.00 Hats reduced to **\$3.15**

\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00, on sale at **\$1.00**

\$3.00 Hats reduced to **\$1.85**

\$4.00 Hats reduced to **\$2.45**

Broken lots of Caps, that sold for \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, now **95c**

1/4 Off

On all Boys' Suits (blues excepted) and Overcoats. Suits in Norfolk and double-breasted models. All wool fabrics in neat gray, brown and tan mixtures, finely tailored. Boys' Overcoats, button to the neck and auto styles, with self cloth or velvet collars.

NATIONAL CHARACTERS

(Continued From Page One.)

prolong life a little by going to school at a university.

Goat Reluctant to Obviate.

A handsome, double-ended animal with a mouse head at one end and an elephant's at the other, replaced the time-honored goat, that both candidates had to be able to ride at once. When it broke down under their combined weight, Theodore defiantly declared that though he "couldn't" run the darn thing, I "amused it," while William "backed himself against the world for a good loser." In the struggle the wigs and false mustaches becoming displaced, revealed the features of the two new candidates for admission to the club, John E. Munk of the St. Paul Dispatch and John F. Davis of the New York Evening Post.

Next, President-elect Wilson was discovered conducting his first cabinet council on the lines of a faculty meeting and calling upon a member for his "thesis." It soon appeared that all the cabinet officers from the secretary of state to the attorney general bore the features of William J. Bryan. There were nine in all, around the cabinet board.

Has Trouble With Cabinet.

"Where is my cabinet?" queried the president.

"He will soon be here," replied his secretary.

"He?" You mean they. For that error of grammar you will translate five extra pages of Homer," retorted Mr. Wilson.

Reminded that he had never before attended a cabinet meeting, Secretary of State Bryan admitted that he had not, but added: "I have made three attempts at it. Secretary of the Treasury Bryan declared he had not

had a financial idea since 1895.

Secretary of War Bryan declared he was not Mr. Wilson's secretary of war, but his own secretary, that he was not in Mr. Wilson's cabinet, but was his cabinet secretary of the Navy. Bryan favored no more battleships, until Lincoln, Neb., became a seaport. Attorney General Bryan, residuary legatee of 400 incomplete trust provisions, declared his trust policy to be, "to bust those we can't trust, and trust those we can't bust," and explained that when a trust was reorganized, "the small stockholders lose, their's quicken."

The "First Measure."

The real trouble began when President Wilson undertook to frame his message, as the Bryan cabinet insisted on relieving him. Many good topics were declared to be reserved for four years, such as Philippine independence, government ownership of telegraphs, penny postage, etc. But the cabinet agreed that for present consideration it might take up the protection of the fur seal; the addition of the turkey foot at inaugural balls, civil service reform and the rule of "the people." And as the cabinet meeting broke up, each member left in the president's hand a little memorandum to this effect:

"The thing to be done on hand is one four-year term for the president of the United States."

Miss Democracy came to the dinner in search of a mascot, which afforded the musical members of the Gridiron club an opportunity to revive the comic opera of that name as a vehicle for a parody on the political situation. Thomas Jefferson's shade, returning to earth to ascertain how the "Party Great," which he fathered, had improved, undertook to assist the maid in her search, and the result was a flood of maseots.

Mirth Holds Board.

First came Miss Tariff Reform, with a toy sheep, described by Jefferson as

"Schedule K," which, though just now a lamb, soon would be made a goat.

Sang Miss Tariff.

"I feel quite goose-headed,"

"That before I am reduced,"

"Someone with taste expensive,"

"Will mark me for a boost."

Other maseots came in order. "Miss Philippine Independence," "Miss Investigation," who believed the nation needed watching; "Initiative" and "Miss Ruff-Ruff-Running," who thought "things right side up at present should be turned upside down." Last and most impressive was "Professor Higher Education," on a bicycle, who, with Miss Democracy, sang the famous "Goshawk Song," the refrain running: "Goshawk," "Goshawk," "Goshawk."

An entertaining feature of the dinner was a reproduction of "Statuary hall," which disclosed, through the agency of a loud-voiced lecturer, such plastic transgressions as former Senator Bailey, Representative Oller, James William J. Bryan and others.

An incident to the drinking of the single glass to the president of the United States was the best survival on Presidents Taft of the large gold griffin, bearing this inscription: "The William Howard Taft, President of the United States, as a token of friendship from the Gridiron club of Washington, February 1, 1913."

SNOWSTORM GENERAL

The snowstorm that visited Colorado Springs yesterday, was general throughout the state. The fall was steady all day, the snow reaching a depth of about five inches here at midnight. The temperature hovered around 20 degrees above zero throughout the day. The temperature remained at zero yesterday at Lake Moraine and had fallen to 13 degrees below at midnight. There was no fall of snow during the day, but about four inches fell Friday night. Water Superintendent McKeynolds says it is a general misunderstanding that every time there is a snowfall on the Peak, it means a big addition to the water storage.

"As a matter of fact, when it rains, it rains," he said, "anywhere from 25 to 75 percent of the snow evaporates, and the amount of water that goes into the reservoirs is much smaller than generally believed."

Small rockslides, falling slowly and with few sound, were seen, were made for notice, and the party they made, in accordance to the party they made, did not risk to near the rocky slopes.

SAVANNAH, GA. HAS

\$1,000,000 FIRE LOSS

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—A fire which originated in a room near the water front at 1.45 o'clock this morning rapidly swept toward the Merchants & Miners Steamship Co. wharves, and at 2:25 o'clock had destroyed the wharves and warehouses containing a large amount of freight. The loss will approximate \$1,000,000.

Several large ships had discharged cargoes Saturday, and this freight was all burned. At 3:30 the wind shifted and the fire now threatens to move toward the south, through the warehouse district.

The Merchants & Miners wharves have been destroyed.

At 3:15 p. m., the fire had covered an area two blocks wide and nearly a quarter of a mile long, and still was unchecked. No shipping was destroyed. Efforts are being made to save the electric and power plants, which are most in danger.

UNCLE SAM HAS GOOD

MONTH IN JANUARY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Prosperity favored the federal government during January, large customs and internal revenues turning a deficit for the fiscal year into a surplus of \$5,454,000. At this time a year ago a deficit of \$23,737,759 faced the government. January receipts reached the high total of \$66,542,357, or \$8,000,000 greater than January, 1912. Disbursements were \$61,088,357, about the same as a year ago. Customs receipts increased \$5,000,000, and internal revenue increased \$2,500,000, compared with January, last year. The general fund total \$145,856,020, and the working balance of the treasury today was \$31,614,000.

The number of national banks was increased during January to 7,438, with collection of bank notes amounting to \$729,911,621.

STANDARD OIL CO. SELLS

WATERS-PIERCE INTERESTS

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—John D. Rockefeller and other Standard Oil interests have sold their stock in the Waters-Pierce Oil company to Henry Clay Pierce. Announcement of the sale was made by the company late today.

By buying the Standard Oil interests which owned about two-thirds of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, Mr. Pierce acquired control. The company is capitalized at \$400,000, but the stock is quoted at more than \$600 a share.

The Standard Oil interests tried last February to oust Pierce and his relatives from the directorate and a long litigation resulted.

Pierce charged the Standard people with trying to perpetuate a monopoly in spite of the dissolution of the Standard Oil company by the United States supreme court.

It is estimated that the transaction involved the payment to Standard Oil interests of about \$2,000,000.

It is understood Mr. Pierce plans to operate the Waters-Pierce company as a competitor of oil companies in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas, that are controlled by the Standard.

The Waters-Pierce company, though founded by Mr. Pierce, has been under control of the Standard Oil company for more than 30 years.

IMMIGRATION BILL NOW

UP TO PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The immigration bill in controversy between the house and senate for several weeks, finally was adopted today by the senate in the form agreed upon by the conference. It now goes to the president for signature.

KANSAS PROFESSOR DIES

SALINA, Kas., Feb. 1.—Dr. Aaron Schuyler, professor of mathematics and mental philosophy at Kansas Wesleyan university, died here today. He was 85 years old.

"Oh Girls! Do Try

GETS-IT for Corns"

The New-Plan Corn Cure. No Fuss, No Pain, Sure and Quick.

You never used anything like "GETS-IT" for corns, before! You're sure at last that every stubborn corn that you've tried so long to get rid of



"How I Did Suffer From Corns for Years! 'GETS-IT' Got Them All in a Few Days."

is a "goner." You apply "GETS-IT" in seconds, that's all. "GETS-IT" does the rest. There's no more fussing, no more bandages to fix, no more knives to turn the flesh red and raw. No more plasters to get misplaced and press on the corn. No more "pulling," no more pain, no more picking and gouging, no more razors.

"GETS-IT" stops pain, shrivels up the corn, and the corn vanishes. "GETS-IT" never fails, is harmless to healthy flesh. Warts, calluses and bunions disappear.

"GETS-IT" is sold at drug stores at 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

WELCOME NEWS

Every Man and Woman in the City Will Welcome the News of Our Special

Two Weeks Dyeing Offer

to introduce the NEW "BLUE," "BLACK" and "BROWN" DYEING process, imported by us direct from the makers in GERMANY, and now used by only the Leading American DYERS—The results obtained are marvelous; especially is this so with the "BLACK," which is of a deep, rich quality, an absolutely FAST color, not influenced by light or heat—The greatly reduced prices quoted below are for two WEEKS only, commencing Monday, February third, and as many people will take advantage of this liberal offer, we advise you to send us your work as soon as possible. Should you not be ready to have your dyeing done for a month or six weeks, give us your order any time during the next two weeks and it will be billed at the "Reduced Price Rate."

For Two Weeks Only

"BLUE"	"BLACK"	"BROWN"
MEN'S SUITS	\$2.50
MEN'S OVERCOATS	\$1.75
LADIES' SUITS	\$1.75
LADIES' SKIRTS	\$1.00

Correspondingly Low Prices on All Other Articles.

STOCK

13 and 15 E. Kiowa.
Phones 542 and 3017.

ONE of the most important features of the STOCK service is "REAL SPEED" or PROMPTNESS in the finishing and delivery of all cleaning, pressing and dyeing.

COMMENCEMENT

(Continued From Page One.)

portant dates arranged by the college authorities:

Friday, February 21—Colonial ball.

Saturday, February 22—All-college picnic in the Garden of the Gods.

Wednesday, February 25—Pearson-Apollonian debate.

Friday, February 28—Valentine dance.

Saturday, March 1—V. W. G. A. circus.

Saturday, March 8—Fraternity night.

Saturday, March 12—Midsemester reports.

Friday, March 14—Denver debate here.

Saturday, March 15—French play.

Thursday, March 20, to Tuesday, April 1—Spring vacation.

Friday, April 4—Ciceronian banquet.

Saturday, April 5—Fraternity night, Hagerman hall dance.

Friday, April 11—Apollonian banquet.

Saturday, April 12—Pearsons play.

Saturday, April 19—Dramatic club function.

Friday, April 25—Cascade supper.

Engineers club ladies' night.

Saturday, April 26—German play.

Friday, May 2—Reception to High school students.

Saturday, May 3—High School day.

Girls Glee club concert.

Friday, May 9—Pearsons banquet.

Saturday, May 10—May festival.

Friday, May 16—Dramatic club dance.

Saturday, May 17—Fraternity night.

Ciceronian Ladies' night.

Friday, May 23—Apollonian Ladies' night, Pearsons Ladies' night.

Saturday, May 29—Hagerman hall open house.

Saturday, May 30—Hagerman hall gin.

Friday, May 30—Decorative day.

Boulder track meet, here. Contemporary function.

Saturday, May 31—Fraternity night.

Sunday, June 2—Baccalaureate Sunday.

Wednesday, June 11—Commencement.

MINORITY PARTY

(Continued From Page One.)

the house ought to proceed further in the matter, Representative Vogt, whose district includes five eastern Colorado counties, argued that the facts alleged were insufficient to make a difference in the result of the election, and he thought it would be unfair to the contestants to go into any matters not touched in the original pleadings of the contestants. This position was attacked by Speaker Skinner (R., Old

the chair), who declared that the house is not a court bound by technical legal rules, but it has a right to try the case upon its merits, and to seek to discover the facts of the case and to go behind the allegations of the complainant.

There was a general willingness to admit that the facts as claimed did not constitute a sufficient showing to change the result, but there was also a general disposition to think that Las Animas politics ought to be investigated on general principles, and that this contest might serve as an excuse for going into matters that have been under suspicion for a great many years. Without taking any definite action, however, a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday morning was put and carried, leaving the contest matter still pending.

Woman Jury Bill Fails.

Late Friday afternoon the senate declined to pass Senator Helen Robinson's bill reforming the jury system, the third reading bringing 23 favorable votes, or a single vote short of the two-thirds required for the passage of a constitutional amendment. Those voting against the bill were: Adams, Cornforth, Hayden, Hiltz, McArthur, Parrish, Reynolds, Stephen, Tucker, Williams, Absent: Barlow and West.

Senator Cornforth was also one of the two senators voting against Representative Mann's anti-polygamy resolution, the other being Senator Hayden; and he was one of the seven senators who voted on third reading against Senator Cross' "blue sky" law, his reason for the last named vote being, as has been explained in these dispatches, that it made no exemption of leasing and prospecting corporations organized upon a mutual basis for speculation and development.

This morning, following the reading of the journal, there was a tilt between Senator Helen Robinson and the lieutenant governor regarding the record of the vote upon the jury reform bill. There seemed to be a general misunderstanding as to what actually happened, due to the desire of the lady to preserve her parliamentary privilege of moving a reconsideration, while the record appeared to leave her in the position of voting against her own bill. The record was finally amended as she desired.

Persons Is Active.

Representative Persons has been most active among the El Paso assemblymen, the records showing an even dozen bills bearing his name. These are house bill No. 278, for a short ballot; No. 195, for one day of rest in seven; No. 293, for a public utilities commission; No. 137, for an amendment to permit the establishment of separate schools for whites and negroes; No. 160, for an anti-pass law; No. 311, to prevent occupational diseases; No. 312, for reporting occupational diseases; No. 476, for a public utilities amendment; No. 538, to amend the immigration laws; No. 683, for an amendment establishing the recall for appointive officers; No. 634, for a law establishing the recall for appointive officers; and No. 705, for a law regulating the sale of drugs and requiring the contents of the package, in volume or weight to be marked on the outside of the wrapper.

The first of the proposed laws would make the governor and certain officers the only elected officers of the state, while the other departmental officers, now elected, would be appointed upon a plan similar to that of the president's cabinet. Nos. 633 and 634, the one a bill for an act and the other a bill for a constitutional amendment, were introduced in connection with the short ballot bill.

The day of rest bill, which is an industrial rather than a religious measure, has been favorably reported out of committee.

The house committee on constitutional amendments has not yet reached an agreement upon the separate schools bill. Further hearing will be held upon this matter.

The senate railroad committee held a public session tonight for consideration of the numerous measures that have been presented to it.

The public utilities bill has been under special order for Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The bill has been printed as amended in committee, and is being made the subject of earnest study by many members who consider it to be the most important of the new laws of this session.

Three Boise Editors Pay

\$500 Fines With Pennies

BOISE, Ida., Feb. 1.—With approximately 150,000 pennies contributed, Capt. R. S. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon and A. R. Cruzen today paid their fines of \$500 each, assessed by the Idaho supreme court in contempt cases, resulting from publications in the Boise Capital-News of a criticism by Colonel Roosevelt of a decision by the supreme court barring Progressive electors from the ballot.

Contributions came from every state in the Union and Canada. Missouri sent the largest number of contributions, with Pennsylvania second. The pennies were taken in a tray from the newspaper offices to a bank and the fines then paid by checks.

MRS. WILSON TO REMAIN

MRS. TAFT'S HOUSEKEEPER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson will retain Mrs. Taft's housekeeper when she takes possession of the White house on March 4. Mrs. L. A. Jeffray, who has served the Tafts, was asked recently by Mrs. Wilson to remain, and has accepted.

A Remarkable Remedy

For Stomach, Liver and Intestinal

Ailments, Appendicitis and Gall Stones.

If you are suffering from these ailments and want a cure, don't give up hope. One dose of May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, the most widely known Remedy for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Appendicitis, Indigestion, Bile, Gall Stones, etc., will positively cure you of its great powers to cure.

It has cured thousands of sufferers; it has saved many lives; it has prevented many dangerous surgical operations. But it is a test. Try one dose tonight. Let one dose prove its great merit. You are not asked to take this Remedy for weeks before you feel benefited—one dose will place you on the road to recovery. Prepared by Geo. H. May, M.D., Chemist, 154-156 W. 4th St., Chicago.

For sale in Colorado Springs by May's Pharmacy, corner Tenth and Yarmouth streets, and other druggists.

Exact photograph of the original bottle of May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

For Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Appendicitis and Gall Stones.

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Gano-Downs' Announcement of Removal Price Reductions of 25 to 50% For Cash Only

The Gano-Downs store of Colorado Springs will be merged with the Gano-Downs store in Denver early in March. This is part of the company's plans for an extensive enlargement of its capacity there.

The fixtures of this store will be required for new departments to be opened in the remodeled building in Denver.

The present stock of this store will all be sold here. Clearance reductions of 25% to 50% go into effect immediately; every article of merchandise in the store is included.

The Gano-Downs Company removes from Colorado Springs with regret. The growth of the business in the short years has been marked by many features entirely beyond our most pleasant expectations and if we could longer give our personal attention to more than the one establishment we should assuredly continue the store here. But the scope of our enlargement and remodeling in Denver this spring will be so extensive as to require a concentration of our efforts and we cannot longer give to the store here the thought and attention that its clientele requires and expects. To our customers we wish to express our appreciation and say that every guarantee ever given by this store remains in full effect and will be fully protected by the Gano-Downs Company from its Denver store.

Gano-Downs Tejon at Kiowa

Clothing

For \$16.50

Your choice of our \$25 and \$30 Suits and Overcoats.

For \$11.25, \$13.50 and \$15

Your choice of our regular fifteen, eighteen and twenty dollar Suits and Overcoats.

For \$23.35

Your choice of our \$35 Suits and Overcoats. All higher priced garments, including Fur Overcoats.

1/3 OFF

Special

All Full Dress and Tuxedo clothing 1/2 price.

For Women

A limited number of the exclusive Kenneth Durward imported Street and Motor Coats, mannishly tailored in English models.

1/3 OFF

SHIRTS:

\$1.10 for Men's and \$1.00 for Women's

COLLARS:

10c for Arrow and \$1.00 for E. & W. Collars

NECKWEAR:

35c, 65c and \$1.15 for broken lines, regularly priced at \$2.00 up to \$2.50.

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS:

HALF PRICE for 50c, 35c and 25c values

GLOVES:

\$1.10 for Men's and Women's Mark Cross \$1.50 and \$1.75 values

HOSIERY:

25c and 35c for hundreds of pairs of Silk and Silk Lisle; regular 50c and 60c Hosiery

SPECIAL: McCallum's \$2.50 Silk Hosiery for \$1.25

UNDERWEAR:

1/2 off. Broken lines of both union and two-piece. Such famous makes as Vassar, Conrad & Friedmann, Globe Knitting Mills, Winsted, Aertex, English, French Health and Benger natural wool imported from Germany.

HATS:

\$1.85 \$2.65 and \$3.15 for this season's styles. All styles, shapes, sizes

CAPS:

1/2 price for 1/2 size from 1/2 to 1/2 sizes. The regular lines

PAJAMAS:

Lot 1 \$1.45 for \$2 and \$2.50 values
Lot 2 \$2.45 for \$3 and \$3.50 values

BATH ROBES:

Lot 1 \$2.45 for \$3 and \$5 Robes
Lot 2 \$4.45 for \$5 and \$7.50 Robes
Lot 3 \$7.50 for \$10 and \$15 Robes

SWEATERS:

Worsted, fancy trimmed \$1.50 instead of \$2 \$2.50 instead of \$3 \$3.75 instead of \$5.50 for genuine flame wool. Other lines 1/2 off.

1-3 OFF

All Leather Novelties, including our Mark Cross line. Cuff Buttons, Stick Pins and other jewelry. Umbrellas and Canes.

BUSINESS MEN TO ASSIST HOSPITAL

Seven Appointed to Serve on Advisory Board at Bethel

The Bethel Hospital, which has been organized for the purpose of caring for the sick and suffering, has today received the appointment of seven business men to serve on its advisory board. The board will be organized at a meeting to be held at the hospital on Monday, February 4, 1913. The members of the board are: Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith.

The board will be organized at a meeting to be held at the hospital on Monday, February 4, 1913. The members of the board are: Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith.

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Colorado City DEPARTMENT

For good coat, quick call W. H. Smith. Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith.

For fire insurance, surety bonds, real estate and chattel loans, see D. V. Brewster, 428 1/2 Colo. Ave., Colorado City. Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. H. Smith.

Dr. W. F. Stinson of Colorado college will lecture next Wednesday evening in the Christian church, corner Lincoln and Fifth streets. His subject is "A Trip to the Polar Seas." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Tomorrow a force of men will be set to work sinking a shaft on a tract of land in "Dead Man's Gulch," midway between this city and Manitou, to reach a bed of coal that was discovered because of outcropping and proved by drilling. The coal is bituminous, and the vein, as shown by the drilling, is from two to five feet thick. The property belongs to C. W. Kinsman, and the work of sinking the shaft will be done under his direction.

Dr. W. F. Stinson of Colorado college will lecture next Wednesday evening in the Christian church, corner Lincoln and Fifth streets. His subject is "A Trip to the Polar Seas." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

The funeral of Leighton A. Wahl, who died Friday night at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wahl, 112 Ruxton avenue, Manitou, will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning from the Catholic church in Manitou. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Martha L. Harner will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the undertaking rooms of Fairley & Law. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Word has been received here of the death, yesterday morning, in El Paso, Tex., of Oscar T. Tamm, who lived in this city from October, 1911, to January 5 of this year. Mr. Tamm, who would have been 40 years of age the twelfth of this month, was a member of a prominent family of St. Louis, Mo., and Tamm, Ill. The body is being taken to St. Louis for burial. During his residence here he lived at 2918 North Cascade avenue.

Philander C. Knox is to resume his practice in Pittsburg after March next.

HERE IS REAL DYSPEPSIA CURE

Pape's "Diapepsin" Settles Upset Stomachs and Ends Indigestion in Five Minutes

The human stomach is a very delicate organ, and it is very easy to upset it. When the stomach is upset, it causes indigestion, which is a very common ailment. Pape's "Diapepsin" is a very effective cure for indigestion. It settles the stomach and ends indigestion in five minutes.

Most of the people who suffer from indigestion are not aware of the fact that it is a very common ailment. Pape's "Diapepsin" is a very effective cure for indigestion. It settles the stomach and ends indigestion in five minutes.

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Personal Mention

V. A. Lindblom has returned from a short business trip to New York. Miss Celia Tunis leaves in a few days for a trip through the south.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Nifong have returned from Florida, where they spent the last three months.

Dr. L. H. Beck of Manitou is in Tiffin, O., where he was called by the death of his mother, Mrs. J. H. Beck.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Mahoney returned Friday from a four months' visit on the coast. They made the trip by automobile.

Clarence C. Hamlin, who has been out of the city for some time on a trip to Washington, New York and other eastern cities, returned to Colorado Springs yesterday.

Mrs. Alfred Ritter and daughter, Miss Margaret Ritter, have returned from an extended visit to Fort Dodge, Ia., and are at home with Mrs. Ritter's son, J. Alfred Ritter, at 821 North Tejon street.

E. T. Postlethwaite of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William W. Postlethwaite. The condition of Mrs. E. T. Postlethwaite, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last Wednesday, is very satisfactory.

St. Louis is said to profit financially annually by partial abatement of smoke nuisance.



NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Modern Vituperous Linguists No Worse Than Our Forefathers

By SIDNEY ESPEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Great astonishment was occasioned during the pre-convention campaign of 1912 and the national campaign which followed it over the unrestrained liberality in epithet displayed by participants in those contests. Principals and lieutenants alike were not lagging when it came to the mutual heaping of fantastic descriptions upon each other. In fact, for a while it seemed as though the race was to the man who could think of the hardest things to say about his opponent.

The staid old men, the bulwarks of the Republican organization, who have been collecting internal revenue and stamping letters and reading picture postal cards in crossroads postoffices for the past 20 years, were shocked to the soul. In fact, Democrats, Progressives and Republicans everywhere declared that the gusto and vim which exhibited by the contestants for the votes of a majority of the people was practically without precedent. New terms of reproach were coined by the campaign managers and stump speakers of all parties. If we believed the fire-eating thunderers who held forth from the political platform, we had become a race of thugs, receivers of stolen goods, straw men and the like.

The paragraphers and the soberer editorial writers of our greatest organs of public opinion came out in burning columns and severely upbraided the rivals for their freethought oratory.

System Not so New. But, let us pause a moment and consider whether this new system of campaigning was, after all, something new under the sun. Assuredly, it was not. In the elder days, the politicians dealt not in such terms as "thug" and "horse thief," they at least made frequent use of as effective phrases even though they were of a more elegant nature. Take, for instance, the attitude of the founders of this nation toward the use of strong terms and the employment of sharp practices in bringing about conclusions devoutly to be wished for by the majority.

I mean the Declaration of Independence. You may look over the news columns of our public prints, today and find that public men are calling each other odd sounding and uncompromising names. But after all it is simply man to man. But when the drafters of the Declaration of Independence set to work they had a king, and a powerful one, to deal with. Upon him, then, they heaped the choicest reprobations one ever heard. Dainty and effete descriptions were applied to him, but they had a prodigious punch;

Modern Vituperous Linguists No Worse Than Our Forefathers

Com. liments to the King. This history of the present king is a history of repeated injuries. "He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people." How's that? George, the pirate; George, the plunderer; George, the firebug; George, the murderer! Bravo! John Hancock and the rest of you!

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

"He has constrained our fellow citizens to become the executioners of their friends and brethren. "He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

"A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

And much more to the same effect. For a spicy and vigorous arraignment of a ruling monarch, it appears, then, that the Declaration of Independence makes the petty repartee of some of our latter day revilers pale and grow wan in comparison.

So let those who "claw with alarm" the tendency of the times toward pointed speeches addressed to men in high office, consider well the words of the Declaration of Independence, and meditate, for a season, thereon. Such an occupation would doubtless be conducive to a livelier appreciation of Christian forbearance manifested by the silver-tongued orators of today. When the declaration is analyzed and all the choices and sprightly bits of re-primand picked out and carefully observed, later day "stump speakers" appear beside the writers of those terse sentences, disciples, nay, I might even say apostles, of the soft answer that turneth away wrath.

Societies and Clubs

The C. E. B. club will be entertained next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. T. B. Spence, 17 North Spruce street.

The Frances Willard union will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. F. B. Prinzel, Second street, Lyvild. A large attendance is desired, as there will be special music and a number of addresses.

The stag banquet of the Appollonian club of Colorado college was held at the Alta Vista hotel Friday evening. Covers were laid for 40 guests.

The study class of the social science department of the Woman's club will not meet next Tuesday afternoon, the meeting having been postponed for one week.

Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. & A. M., will hold a stated communication tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. There will be work in the fellowcraft degree. Visiting Masons invited.

The C. W. B. M. auxiliary of the First Christian church will meet in the church parlors Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Carter will be the leader and will talk on "Mission Stories and Books."

The Cheyenne School Parent-Teachers association will meet at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the school building. Papers on "Child Study."

RAISE MORE HOGS, SAYS SEC. WILSON TO FARMERS

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 1.—Recommendation that farmers of the south devote more attention to the raising of hogs and cattle and the growing of forage crops was made here today by James Wilson, United States secretary of agriculture, in addressing visitors to the National Corn exposition, in which representatives of 27 states are participating.

"Don't sell your corn; feed it to stock," was reiterated by the secretary.

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NOSTRILS AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD OR CATARRH? TRY ELY'S CREAM BALM

Instantly Clears Air Passages: You Breathe Freely, Nasty Discharges Stop, Head Colds and Dull Headache Vanish

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it. Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely, dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

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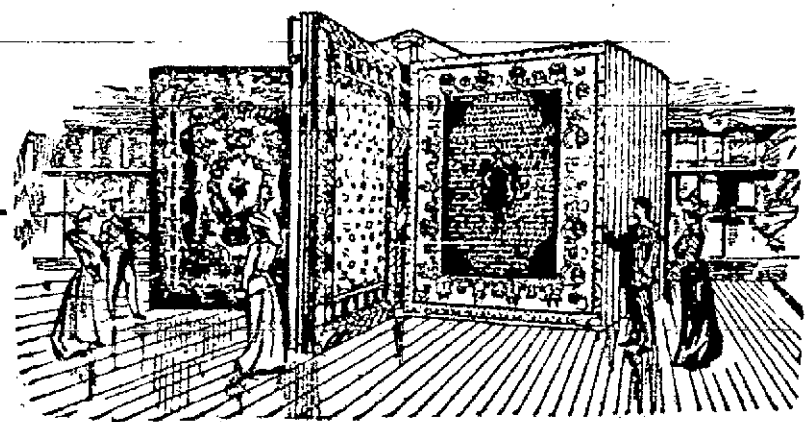
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For Any Room of the Home Floor Coverings

There is selection here that's pleasing—pleasing in variety, in quantity, in patterns, in quality, in price—from the homely but useful rag carpet to its aristocratic neighbors the Body Brussels or Wilton is a big jump, but you'll find it all filled in here—Mattings and Linoleums—Rugs of all sizes and grades—a showing that's simply elegant in every way.

Let Us Show You—Second Floor

McCracken & Hubbard

120-122 South Tejon Street

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. Forecast Colorado—Local snows Sunday; Monday fair.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	18
Temperature at 12 m.	20
Temperature at 6 p. m.	22
Maximum temperature	26
Minimum temperature	18
Mean temperature	20
Max. bar. pres., inches	24.02
Min. bar. pres., inches	24.02
Mean bar. pres., inches	24.02
Max. rel. and absolute humidity	54
Min. rel. and absolute humidity	32
Mean rel. and absolute humidity	44
Prevailing wind direction	SE
Prevailing wind velocity	16
Prevailing wind force	10

CITY BRIEFS

FOR quick service, call Quick Delivery. Phones Main 2050 and 2060. Adv.

ANTLERS Bath, 14 E. Bijou, is again open. Patronage solicited. Adv.

DR. 100 has moved office to residence, 531 N. Boulder. Phone 583. Adv.

SOCIAL DANCES—Every Wednesday and Saturday nights, Simpson's hall. Good order guaranteed. Adv.

CUT PRICES on, dying at Stock's, 13 and 15 Kiowa St. Please take notice of our ad. on page 4. Adv.

TO RENT—Furnished large room, south sleeping porch, choice location, 1422 N. Tejon. Adv.

THE ONLY FIREPROOF GARAGE in this city charges the same or less for storage, repairs, supplies and car washing. Call and see. The G. W. Blake Auto Co. Adv.

THE Modern Brotherhood of America will give an entertainment at the Modern Woodman of America hall, 184 E. Pike's Peak, Monday, February 3, 8:30.

Old English Stilton Cheese

We have just received some genuine, imported English Stilton cheese. This cheese has been the delight of epicures for centuries. It is extremely rich and of a sharp, delicious flavor that will surely appeal to all lovers of fine cheese.

In bulk, 50c a pound. Try it today.

Burgess

PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. TEJON ST.

Prof. J. V. Bretz, of Colorado college, will speak before the Socialists on "The New School Plan."

DIED. In London, England, on January 23, 1913, Mrs. Susan Boylston Donaghy, widow of Dr. William Rice Donaghy, of New York city, and daughter of the late William and Harriet Hallam Richardson of Boston, Mass., and Richmond, Va. Funeral service at her late residence, No. 52 Maple avenue, Morrisstown, N. J., Friday, February 7, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

BEYLE BROS., Undertakers and Embalmers, 16 E. Kiowa, Phone 239.

Y. W. C. A. Notes

Dr. William B. Newhall, physical director of the Denver Young Men's Christian association, will address a mass meeting for men only at the Grand opera house at 3:30 today. His



DR. WILLIAM B. NEWHALL

subject will be "The Sins of Sex." Dr. Newhall has made an extensive study at home and abroad, of this phase of life, and has given much time and service to the betterment of conditions concerning the vital period in the lives of young men and boys. The Y. M. C. A. orchestra will play promptly at 3:15. The college quartet will sing. All men are invited.

The new educational semester opens during the week of February 10. Especially interesting classes are to be presented and a large enrollment is expected. Registration for any class can be entered at the association office in the DeGraff building. One of the new classes to be given is the class in cooking and household management—a class for brides. This class opens on March 5 and continues for eight weeks, closing on April 23. The schedule of individual lessons is as follows:

1. Buying and caring for household supplies.
2. Plain breadmaking.
3. Fancy breadmaking.
4. Preparation and serving of a luncheon.
5. The care of a house and house furnishings.
6. Preparation and serving of a dinner.
7. The study of comparative food values.
8. Subject to be chosen by members of the class.

This class, to be given on Wednesday afternoons at 3 o'clock on the dates as given above, bids fair to be one of the most popular features of the association work.

On Monday evenings at 7:30, beginning with the class of February 10, Miss Todd will conduct another term of millinery lessons. The points of instruction to be covered are as follows: Making of paper patterns for hats and wire frames; covering of buckram shapes; covering wire frames with satin and velvet; making of lace hats and auto hoods; method of trying bows and making of satin flowers for trimming.

On Thursday evenings at 7:30, beginning with the class of February 13, a class in sewing will study the principles underlying the cutting, fitting and making of underwear, house dresses and woolen skirts.

In addition to this course there will be a six-lesson course in sewing for mothers. On Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock, beginning with the class of February 7, Miss Todd will teach the principles underlying the cutting and fitting of simple garments as applied to children's clothes.

The regular, fortnightly, entertainment will be given in the assembly room on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be a musical program to be given by Mrs. G. M. Howe and Miss Charlotte James. The advanced class in physical training for the Deaf and Blind school will present two folk dances. All women are invited.

The third and last of the domestic science lectures will be given on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject for the lecture is "Dinner for Four for One Dollar." This lecture is free to all women.

On Wednesday evening at 7:30, beginning with the class of March 19, a

six-lesson course in the making of shirt waists will be given. There will be three lessons in cutting, fitting and making of larger waists. The last three lessons of the course will teach the making of tailored waists.

The 14-lesson course in domestic science for the new semester is especially attractive. These lessons are to be given on Tuesday evenings at 7:30, beginning with the class of February 11. The schedule for the course is as follows:

1. Savoir and salad dressing.
2. Sandwiches and beverages.
3. Marmalades and "butter."
4. Frozen desserts.
5. Puddings and pudding sauces.
6. Doughnuts and fritters.
7. Bread.
8. Rolls and fancy breads.
9. Pies and tarts.
10. Two-lesson class in the art of baking.
11. Bleaching and starching.
12. Muffins and popovers.
13. Cookies and small cake.
14. A cake and sponge cakes.

On Monday evenings at 7:30 and Tuesday afternoons at 2 o'clock, Miss Anna Burgess is to conduct classes in vocal training. These lessons, arranged in 10-lesson courses, give to the pupil technical instruction in the use of the voice in speaking and in performing. This work is especially arranged for teachers in the public schools.

Many girls are entered in the class conducted by Miss Ruth Benson, the study of English for beginners. The study of English, writing and spelling are taught in order that foreign girls in the city may learn to use English in the English language. This class meets on Thursday evenings at 7:45 and is free to members.

The class work in business English supplements the study of English as taught in the grammar schools. It is especially planned for stenographers and clerical workers who need this preparation for advanced positions. The class meets on Tuesday evenings at 7:45 o'clock.

The vester service of the association will be held at 2 o'clock. The Rev. J. S. Wilson is to speak, his subject to be "Prejudice—the Great Barrier." A. D. Alken will sing. Representatives from the United Presbyterian church will have charge of the service, to be served at the close of the afternoon. All women are invited.

Composers Reflect Physical Exertion in Their Music?

PARIS, Feb. 1. (A contemporary music is not always what it might be, and some people even pretend that it is degenerate, crazy, and morbid, it is, we are told by medical experts, because composers neglect athletics and physical training. Some noted French composers are determined not to merit the reproach. Several have made it a rule to indulge in most violent sports. M. Jean Nougues practices boxing and

HOW I MADE MY HAIR GROW

Woman With Marvelously Beautiful Hair Gives Simple Home Prescription Which She Used With Most Remarkable Results.

I was greatly troubled with dandruff and falling hair. I tried many advertised hair preparations and various prescriptions, but they all signally failed. So it was impossible to comb it or do it up properly. I think that many of the things I tried were positively injurious, and from my own experience I cannot too strongly caution you against using preparations containing wood alcohol and other poisonous substances. I believe they injure the roots of the hair. After my long list of failures, I finally found a simple prescription which I can unhesitatingly state is beyond doubt the most wonderful thing for the hair I have ever seen. Many of my friends have also used it, and obtained wonderful effects therefrom. It not only is a powerful stimulant to the growth of the hair and for restoring gray hair to its natural color, but it is equally good for removing dandruff, giving the hair life and brilliancy, etc., and for the purpose of keeping the scalp in first-class condition. It also makes the hair easier to comb and arrange in any form. I have a friend who used it two months, and during that time it has not only stopped the falling of his hair and wonderfully increased its growth, but it practically restored all of his hair to its natural color. I can only urge you to try it for making this wonderful preparation from almost any druggist. The prescription is as follows:

Put 100 grains of Menthol Crystals, 10 drachms of Lavone de Composee, 2 oz. If you like it perfumed, add a few drops of To-Kalon Perfume, which mixes perfectly with the other ingredients. This, however, is not necessary.

Apply night and morning; rub thoroughly into the scalp.

Go to your druggist and ask for an eight-ounce bottle containing all of these ingredients. Also, one-half drachm of Menthol Crystals and a two-ounce bottle of Lavone de Composee. Mix the ingredients thoroughly in your own home, and then pour into the Lavone de Composee and add the To-Kalon Perfume. Let it stand one-half hour and it is ready for use.

Grassie-Paints Wigs
Masquerade Costumes
THE PARIS
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SOCIAL DANCES
Every Wednesday and Saturday Night
Given by
PROF. WM. SIMPSON AND WIFE
at Simpson's Hall, No. 9 E. Bijou St.
NOTICE—All respectable people cordially invited. Good order guaranteed. Come and see.

Announcement
The 1913 Indian Motorcycle has arrived. Demonstration cheerfully given.
J. Birch Glaskin
8 E. Bijou, Main 635

ALL SHOES 1/4 OFF



For Men
For Women
For Boys
For Girls
1/4 OFF

wrestling, and has even been seen competing in foot races. M. Carpentier attends a physical training school every morning, and another composer of successful operas spends two hours every morning in bowling or playing tennis.

DOG HOLDS ROBBERS UNTIL POLICE ARRIVE ON SCENE

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Attacked at night by ruffians in the Rue de Lancry, Paris, M. Jean Gabier, a shop employee, called his dog, which set upon the men and held one of them until the arrival of the police.

A WOMAN'S APPEAL

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these troubles. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box R, South Bend, Ind. Adv.



Makes the Best Butter.
It IS Good.
Insist on It.
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LADIES! CALL MAIN 2883

Make appointments for Swedish and facial massage, hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.

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Headquarters for Pianos, Player Pianos, Victorias and Edison Phonographs.
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Your prescription should be filled promptly and taken regularly to benefit you most. I can deliver your medicine in the shortest space of time.

A most complete line of drugs and chemicals always in stock.
E. F. FREYTAG
Successor to the Murray East Side Pharmacy.
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Machine Building, Repairing, Structural Iron and Sheet Metal Work.

Foot Tenth St. (West Side)
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Saturday and Sunday only our splendid 60c Chocolates, per pound.
35c
OPERA HOUSE DRUG CO.

YOU CAN DO BETTER AT



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| \$ 45.00 hand made Denim Covered Fireside Chair | \$ 30.00 |
| 39.00 hand made Silk Plush Covered Fireside Chair | 25.00 |
| 50.00 hand made Leather Covered English Fireside Chair | 35.00 |
| 140.00 Four-piece hand made Leather covered English Library Suite | 100.00 |
| (See it in south window) | |
| 85.00 Colonial Settee | 60.00 |
| 75.00 Brass Bed | 50.00 |

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Figure With Us on Your Linoleums and Window Shades.

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Tucker Furniture Co.
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No Cracking—Tie Slips No Friction—Just Pressure



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Easily the Best For the Money \$3000

A NEAT LITTLE BROWN SHINGLED BUNGALOW NEW, WELL BUILT 5 ROOMS, MODERN SLEEPING PORCH FACES SOUTH CAR LINE BETTER HURRY OTHER FELLOW 'LL GET IT

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Growing Children Need Good Bowels

Give a Mild Laxative Occasionally to Insure Regular Bowel Action

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and as the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health, great attention should be paid to them.

It is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and another, and so we have a healthy baby who grows up with no trouble to the mother, and a healthy mother who can give the best of her attention to her child.

A very valuable remedy at this stage, and one which every growing child should be given often or occasionally according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a laxative and tonic combined, and it is given to little babies and very young children in the most perfect constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation, give a small dose of Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring, and prompt action will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels, but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally. Mrs. Henry Babler, Van Dyke, Wis., writes that her little son, Melvin Babler, was constipated most of the time.



MELVIN BABLER.

When she gave him Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, she used this remedy, by his having been constipated.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will teach you to avoid catarrhs, salts and pills as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Pepsin brings permanent results, and it can be conveniently obtained of any nearly druggist at five cents and one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address a postal note to W. B. Caldwell, 417 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

SEN. BORAH SAYS WEST IS IN NEED DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An effort on the part of western senators to prevent a policy as to the use of water-power sites on public lands was indicated in the Senate today when Senator Borah presented the adoption of an agreement to vote next Thursday on the so-called connection river dam bill.

The measure in question is the first in which the policy of a government charge upon water power has been introduced. A strong minority report has been made against the bill by the Senate Commerce Committee. Senator Borah said he wanted time to perfect an amendment to provide for the citizens of the west some relief from the conservation system.

"I am told this bill adopts a policy as to conservation," he said. "The west does not object to the conservation which has preserved the resources, but it does want relief from the conservation that has tied up the development of the west."

INDIANS TRY TO DODGE PAYMENT OF TAXES

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 1.—Indians from every one of the Pueblo tribes in New Mexico arrived here today, preparatory to leaving tonight for Washington, where the Indians are to appear before the secretary of the interior to accept deeds to approximately 60,000 acres of land owned by them in New Mexico. The object of the Indians in leaving the land to the government, as trustees, for a period of five years, is to avoid paying taxes.

A recent decision by United States Judge W. H. Pope that Indians were citizens, subjects their property to taxation. There are 13 Indians in the party, who for the most part are governors of their respective pueblos. The delegation is headed by Francis C. Wilson, special United States attorney for the Pueblos.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS ASK INCREASE IN THEIR PAY

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 1.—The high cost of living is the basis of an appeal for higher wages by United States customs inspectors along the Mexican frontier. Petitions were mailed today to Washington from various stations along the border asking for a flat 50 per cent increase in the present wages, on account of a larger increase during the last 10 years in the cost of living. Data based on the cost of foodstuffs today and 10 years ago showed an increase of 62 per cent, while the raise in rents during the same period was 57 per cent. The government employees point out to Secretary MacVeagh that their salaries averaging \$1 a day remain the same.

HYDE TRIAL D'LAYED BY ILLNESS OF JUROR

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—JAMES N. Higgins, the juror whose illness caused an interruption in the trial of Dr. B. Clark Hyde, charged with the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope, was discharged from the jury by Judge Porterfield tonight after physicians reported that Higgins was in a serious condition and would not be able to perform jury service for more than a month.

Judge Porterfield suggested to the opposing counsel that a panel of 30 men be summoned Monday from which a juror to take Higgins' place might be selected. The attorneys were not agreed as to whether this would be a legal proceeding. Some of them contend that it would be necessary to discharge the entire jury and secure new jurors before the trial could proceed.

THREE INCHES OF SNOW IN CRIPPLE CREEK

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 1.—Three inches of snow has fallen in the Cripple Creek district and today was melting rapidly.

STATION AGENT HELD AT MERCY OF INSANE MAN SEVERAL HOURS

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 1.—Samuel C. Moran, a telegraph operator employed on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Elm Grove, a station eight miles north of here, had a harrowing experience tonight with an insane man.

A northbound freight train had just passed when Moran heard a noise outside the ticket window. Upon investigation he discovered a tumbled dirty-looking man with blood streaming down his face. Thinking it was a hold-up, he reached for his revolver, but upon reaching the ticket window he was nervous and dropped the revolver through the ticket window when the insane man grabbed it and took five shots at Moran before he could get to cover under the telegraph table.

The terrified operator managed to get his hand on the telegraph key, from his position under the table and wired the dispatcher at Wheeling his predicament. Word was telephoned to Elm Grove fire department and the insane man was overpowered and captured. He had escaped from the state insane asylum at Moundsville, W. Va., and evidently beat his way as far as Elm Grove on a freight train. Moran was uninjured.

BOY INJURED WITH A DYNAMITE CAP

PUERTO RICO, Feb. 1.—John Trevick, 12, found a dynamite cap in his father's yard at Orchard Grove, near here, today, and applied a match to it. Young Trevick is expected to live, though his right hand was blown off and his face badly lacerated.

Hawaii furnishes the government with the cheapest ice that is supplied to the army—15 cents per 100 pounds—the monthly consumption being \$20,000. In Chicago the army pays 25 cents, and there are ports where it goes as high as 75 cents and \$1.



WIFE OF FORMER PRESIDENT IS GUEST OF HONOR AT WASHINGTON.

(Copyright by Harris & Ewing.) Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the former president, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Parker, widow of Admiral Parker, at Washington. Many brilliant functions have been arranged for her by the wives of prominent statesmen, and while in the capital she will attend a dinner to be given for her and Mrs. Grover Cleveland by Mrs. Taft.

HEARINGS CLOSE; TO BEGIN TARIFF BILLS

Committee Will Meet Daily Hereafter to Draft Proposed Legislation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—All tariff hearings, so far as the house is concerned, were concluded today. The framing in committee of the revision legislature for submission to the next congress will begin Monday. The committee on ways and means devoted today to hearing evidence suggestive of changes in the customs administration act and a miscellany of items bearing on the free list.

James L. Gerry, of New York, former chief of the custom divisions of the treasury, and W. J. Gibson, of New York, advocated a number of administrative reforms based on the contention that they would simplify the customs requirements and make them more equitable.

The Democrats of the committee will meet on Monday in executive session and draft thereafter to frame the new bill. According to Democratic leaders it will probably be ready about March 1. The 14 schedules will be taken up in regular session.

Chairman Underwood said tonight that the net result of the hearings was of benefit to the committee and that they had produced new light on various articles which would aid in the work of revising the tariff.

WICKERSHAM CLASHES WITH TEXAS JUDGE OVER ARREST OF O.L. MAGNATES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A contest between Attorney General Wickersham and United States Judge Meek of Dallas, Tex., may soon develop over the question of arresting John D. Archbold, H. C. Folger, Jr., and W. C. Taggart of the Standard Oil company, on indictments returned at Dallas charging violation of the Sherman antitrust law. The situation is approaching a crisis.

The attorney general has telegraphed United States Attorney Atwell of Dallas for a full report on Judge Meek's recent action in ordering new warrants of arrests because the department of justice had declined to serve the original warrants owing to the fact that the evidence seemed insufficient. Mr. Wickersham wants any additional information collected by the court. He is giving the question close attention, and while no official announcement has been made, it is believed to be entirely likely that the warrants may again be held up if the department of justice concludes that it has not sufficient evidence to sustain the indictments.

SNOWFALL GENERAL THROUGHOUT STATE

DENVER, Feb. 1.—Snow began falling in Denver about 10 o'clock this morning, and four hours later three inches of snow blanketed the ground. Reports received at the weather bureau office here that the snowfall extended south to Pueblo and east to the Colorado line. For a time almost blizzard conditions prevailed.

ASK EFFICIENCY EXPERT TO AID GOV. AMMONS

DENVER, Feb. 1.—An efficiency expert will be employed by the state to aid Governor Ammons in his economy program. If such a provision contained in the general appropriation bill is not stricken out before passage, a resolution seeking further to legalize the employment of such an expert has been introduced by Senator Harris, and provides that \$10,000 be turned over to Auditor Kenehan for this work.



Hundreds of eager shoppers have already been here and Saved Hundreds of GOOD AMERICAN DOLLARS on the best of Winter Shoes to be had in Colorado Springs. How Can We Do It? Because it's part of the game of progressive shoe merchandising to make each season's goods "MOVE-ON" before the next arrives, and we allow no sacrifice of profits to stand in the way. But NOW is the best time to come—while assortments are best. Come!

Men's and Ladies' Shoes

Into this sale will go hundreds of pairs of this season's up-to-date footwear. All leathers represented, suitable for street or dress wear, and we'll have your size.

\$5.00 grades for.....\$3.65
\$4.50 grades for.....\$3.35
\$4.00 grades for.....\$2.95
\$3.50 grades for.....\$2.65
\$3.00 grades for.....\$2.35

LADIES' MOUNTAIN BOOTS.

About 60 pairs ladies' mountain boots, heavy welt soles, sizes 2 1/2 to 6; \$5.00 grades, for.....\$3.65

Table No. 1—Men's \$3.00 to \$4.00 grades broken lines and odd pairs; move-on price \$1.95

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Big and little boys' and girls' shoes, made for hard wear or for dress. Our showing and the money saving values will please you.

\$3.00 grades for.....\$2.35
\$2.50 grades for.....\$1.95
\$2.00 grades for.....\$1.55
\$1.50 grades for.....\$1.20
\$1.25 grades for.....95c

MEN'S AND LADIES' OXFORDS.

All men's and ladies' Oxfords and pumps at.....25% DISCOUNT

MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS.

One lot men's house slippers, \$1.50 and \$1.75 grades, for.....\$1.00

Hoboes Repudiate James Eads How, Founder of Order

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—James Eads How, the self-styled "millionaire hobo leader," who first organized "The Casual, Unskilled and Migratory Workers of the World," and called the first national hobo convention, was repudiated as a leader by the hoboes in convention here today. How tried to inject socialism into the proceedings, and today the former leader was told to get out.

Tired of How and the monotonous fight between him and President Jeff Davis over the question of socialism, the hoboes broke up the convention of the "International Brotherhood Welfare association," threw How and his principals out and organized a "hobo mass meeting." How declared he was not a socialist, but merely a "philosophical anarchist," and tried to lead the delegates that Jeff Davis was himself a dyed-in-the-wool socialist. The hoboes, however, howling How down and stood by Davis.

"Down with How; he has never given us any of his mythical millions," shouted Davis, and the hoboes yelled. After appropriating one dollar for the purchase of tobacco for hoboes in jail here, the convention adjourned to meet in the open air on the river front on Monday afternoon.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF COINAGE

Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine. Was it not an old Persian king who in the midst of all his glory uttered that time-worn maxim, "This too shall pass away?" The truth of his words is vividly impressed upon the management of government mints. The wear and tear on silver and gold currency the world over amounts to more than a million dollars yearly. England has to renew her silver coins every year, to the average value of \$150,000, which is equivalent to a disappearance of about six tons of sterling silver. From wear alone the loss on 1,845,521 gold sovereigns is estimated at about \$28,201 yearly.

A much larger deficit due to the destruction of sterling coins and their use in the arts must of course be reckoned with. The loss in value from wear and tear in gold coin is often so great that it is not safe to accept large sums in payment unless laid down by weight. The banks will not accept deposits of material value unless weighed and shown to be true to face estimate. The fact that paper money is more reliable for the average holder than gold itself may seem paradoxical, but it is true, and this may revive again at its periodic time another greentack propaganda.

As a result it is intimated that some large tracts of placer ground in the Granite district may soon be made to yield to the operation of gold dredges. The logic of the situation is somewhat the same as that in California, where dredge mining now occupies the position formerly held by the hydraulic operators. The dredge system, where it is possible, can meet with none of the objections of farmers and municipalities. Some of the oldest placers in Colorado are situated in the Chaffee county region, where gold washing under the old methods can still be seen. Large quantities of it are made available by the dredging system. The Chaffee placers are particularly affected by the order of the court. One old property in this district has been operated almost continuously for more than fifty years. It is owned by an English corporation, which has expended a large amount of money in ditches and other equipment. One of its improvements is a water tunnel 2,700 feet in length.

LLO D-GEORGE SNOCKS ENGLAND WITH SPEECH

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The speech last night of David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, before the Liberal club on the land question has caused a sensation. The conservatives declare it is a protest against Premier Asquith, and that Mr. Lloyd-George is attempting to split Mr. Asquith as party leader by appealing for his party's support against his chief.

The report of his investigating committee is greeted with interest and in the meantime a small coterie of conservatives is contributing to the gallery of the nation by conducting what they call "a radical plutocrat inquiry." They assert that great manufacturers who were prominent in the Liberal party "and newly rich land owners" treat their workmen and tenants far less considerately than do the old aristocracy. They have sent to them a series of questions designed to prove this, and propose to publish the results alongside the report of the chancellor's commission. In his speech Chancellor Lloyd-George said the reports of his committee would prove that "hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of men, women and children are living under conditions with regard to wages, housing and labor conditions, which ought to make this great empire hang its head in shame."

VINDICATOR CLOSES ON ACCOUNT SIGEL FUNERAL

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 1.—The Vindicator mine, of which he was president, closed today out of respect to the late F. L. Sigel. A number of persons, including Superintendent Nagle, left for Denver this morning to attend the Sigel funeral.

Thirty years ago the value of natural gas produced in the United States was less than \$500,000. In 1911 there were nearly 30,000 wells, which produced \$68,553,241,000 cubic feet of gas valued at nearly \$75,000,000.



Vinson McLean, the hundred million dollar baby, is now at Palm Beach with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean. He caught cold at his home in Washington a week or so ago and was hurried south aboard a special train. This photograph presents Mrs. McLean and her son enjoying the balmy southern air in a rolling chair. Three guards are employed to take care of the little heir to the McLean and Walsh fortunes. One of them is always within reach.

Our Stationery Store

25c Box Paper
17c

This is the quality linen paper; the envelopes are the latest narrow gutter flap and pointed flap styles, put up in very neat boxes; a splendid value. Special this week 25c value. Special this week 17c.

Looseleaf Books
25c and up

We offer unusual values in genuine leather cover loose leaf Memorandum Books at 25c to 50c. See them at stationery counter.

Flashlight Pencils
3 for 5c

Our Flashlight Pencils, fine grade; a natural 5c value. Special 4 for 3c. Good rubber tipped pencils at each 1c. Fine Copying Pencils, also pencils which will mark on glass or metal, at 5c and 10c. A fine assortment of Penholders at 5c and 10c. The best Pen Points, dozen, 10c.

New Line Blank Books, 50c
A fine line of Ledgers, Cash Books, Records, Journals, etc., well bound, 200 pages; splendid value at 50c. See our larger blank books.

This department conveniently located near the front door, though small in space is really a complete stationery store. When you have a need in stationery think of the Emporium first. Prompt and courteous service are always awaiting you here.

The Emporium
MOST FOR THE MONEY

See Our Valentines

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Dennison's White Crepe Napkins, per 100.....15c
Fancy decorated Crepe Napkins, usual 10c values, per dozen.....5c
Valentine Napkins, dozen.....5c
Sanford's Library Paste, in tubes, at.....5c and 10c
Good Pencil Sharpeners at.....5c and 10c
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Fountain Pen Ink, Sign Writers' Ink and Colored Inks. A new line, see them.
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Our showing of Pocket Memorandum Books, Pocket Ledgers, etc., is very complete; the values you will agree are good. Prices range from 5c for paper covered books to 35c for genuine leather covered. Gifted books at.....50c
States, Tablets, Pencils, Composition Books, Pens and Holders, in fact almost everything scholars need for school work will be found in this department.

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Keith's Box Papers
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Linen Paper
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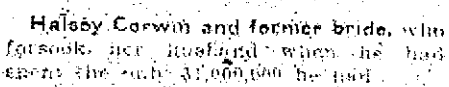
His Majesty fine linen Writing Paper in full pound boxes, only 20c. Envelopes to match, package.....10c

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One for road Linen Finish Writing Paper and Envelopes, packed in holly boxes; our usual 10c values, while they last, choice for.....5c.

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ADELINE GENE.

When Will Genée of The House of Wax, New York, ...

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How Milk Is Made From the Soya Bean

Most important among the ...



RED EAGLE AND BRIDE TO MEET "WHITE FATHER"

(Chief Red Eagle and Minnie Sky.) Among the thousands of persons who will jam the streets of Washington on March 3 next, to witness the inaugural ceremonies making Woodrow Wilson the twenty-eighth president of the United States, there will be at least two persons who can claim the distinction of being real Americans. They are Red Eagle, chief of a tribe of Sioux Indians confined on a reservation in South Dakota, and his bride, Minnie Sky, herself the daughter of a chief. The pair are now enjoying a honeymoon tour through the southern and eastern states. They will appear on the streets of Washington in their full regalia of their tribe and arrangements will be made for them to be presented to President-elect Wilson and his family.

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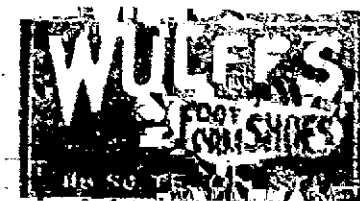
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Adeline Genée

MR. MAX BEERBOHM
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"Genée! It is a name our grandchildren will cherish even as we cherish now the names of those bygone dancers. And alas! our grandchildren will never believe, will never be able to imagine, what Genée was."

Genée, with Volinin, Mlle. Schmolz, a double quartet of chorus dancers and an orchestra of 20 pieces HERE at the Burns, Wednesday evening.

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A Southern trip during the winter months is something to really anticipate--something to plan with real pleasure. On such a trip many delightful resorts along the Gulf Coast of Texas may be visited, where real rest at sea level may be had--where all the summer sports may be enjoyed during mid-winter. Your comfort is assured by the best of hotels; your amusement by good hunting and sea fishing, boating of all kinds, surf bathing, golf, tennis and ride, smooth, hard roads for automobile driving, riding and driving. The popular highway between Denver, the Gulf Coast, New Orleans and Florida points is via

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San Antonio	30.50	Jacksonville, Fla.	67.50
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New Farm Wealth Finds Outdo Great Gold Strikes

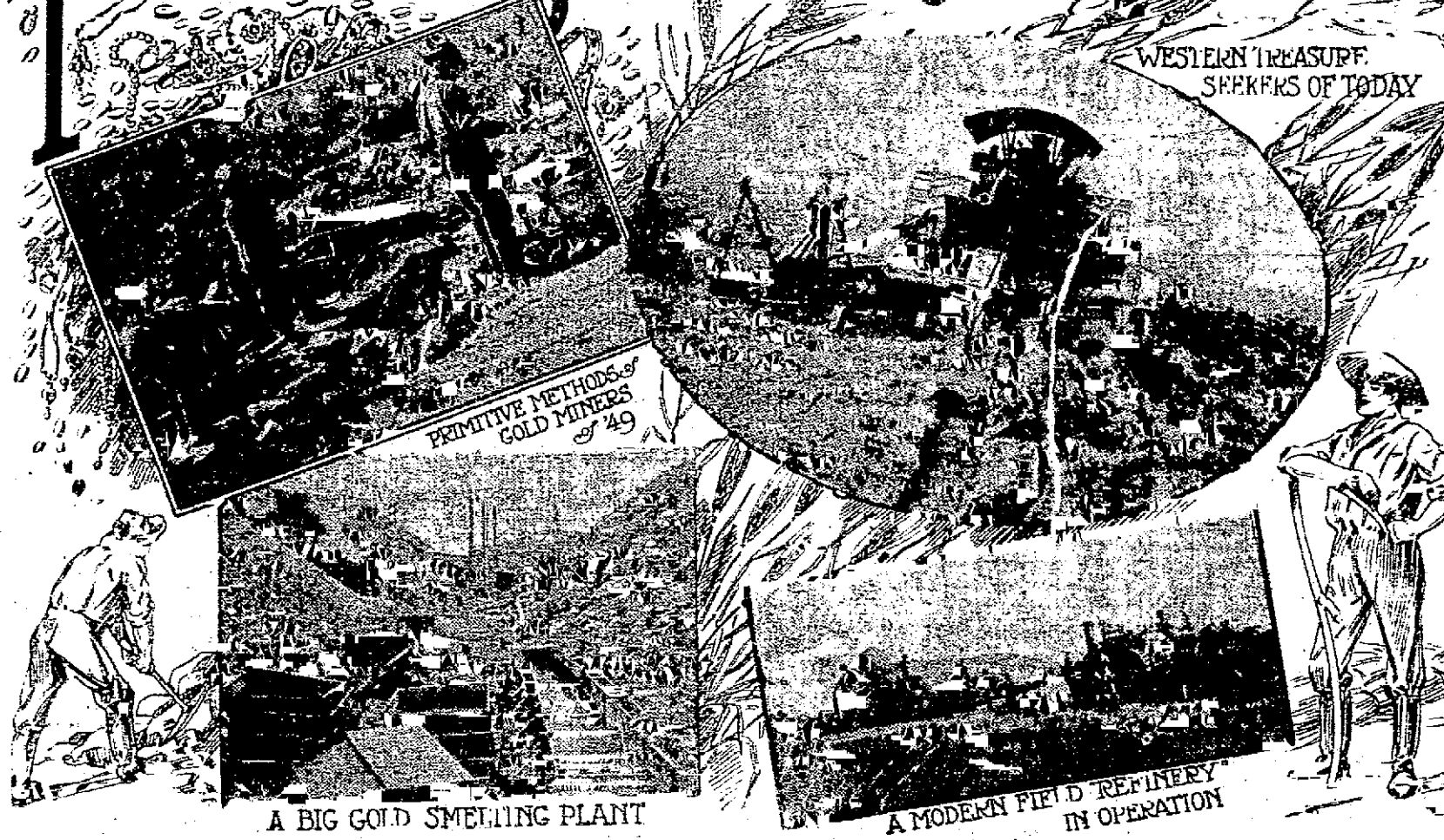
SUMS ADDED TO WORLD'S RESOURCES BY DISCOVERIES OF NEW CROPS AND IMPROVED CULTURAL METHODS GREATER THAN ENTIRE YIELD OF GREATEST GOLCONDAS. VAST FORTUNES GIVEN TO NATION BY THE COTTON GIN, THE CONCORD GRAPE, ALFALEA AND THE SUGAR BEET—NITROGEN FROM AIR TO PREVENT SOIL EXHAUSTION IS LATEST GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

(CHICAGO) Among experts here, that the widow of General Greene of Revolutionary fame, and the young man who married her, are the only two people in the world who have discovered the world's greatest treasure. The widow, Mrs. Greene, is the only woman in the world who has discovered the world's greatest treasure. The young man, who married her, is the only man in the world who has discovered the world's greatest treasure. The widow, Mrs. Greene, is the only woman in the world who has discovered the world's greatest treasure. The young man, who married her, is the only man in the world who has discovered the world's greatest treasure.

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TREASURE SEEKING—OLD AND NEW



Where Suicide Is a Virtue

In China as well as in Japan Many Seek Death to Show Devotion to a Cause—Some Take Their Own Life as a Means of Revenge

Mr. K. Tong is a young man who came to this country from Shanghai a few years ago to get an American education. He was a student in Park college and the University of Missouri, and is now attending the new school of journalism at Columbia university. When he has finished his course he intends to start a weekly magazine in China.

Mr. K. Tong in the New York Independent writes: "The Chinese have a different idea in regard to suicide. They do not believe that after 'suicide' death, they will become gods; and a comparatively small number of people believe that their spirits will live and have power to avenge themselves upon their enemies after committing suicide. Some Chinese women believe that their spirit

can unite with that of their dear ones if they end their lives through devotion. A very small number of Chinese at present believe that 'seeking death' or suicide can move God to champion their cause, and can procure for them better life in the future, as Buddhism teaches. Most people commit suicide because they are poverty stricken and in despair.

There are at least four kinds of 'seeking death' in China; namely, suicide for vengeance, suicide on account of economic conditions, and suicide as an appeal to God or men for help. It is not infrequent in the celestial empire, where purity and love are highly valued, that the wife commits suicide because of her devotion after the death of her husband. What is the use of living while the man whom she loves

above everything else is dead? That a woman once married should never marry a second husband is an old idea in China, and the people of the present generation still regard it as a crime, but perhaps do not hold to it so much as their ancestors.

To the Grave With Her Husband.

As a result of this idea of true virtue of 1,000 years standing, in addition to the belief that her soul, like her body, can live together with her husband either in heaven or in hell, the widow gives up her vain earthly clothes and follows her husband to the grave. Sometimes a widow ends her life in order that her body may be by the side of her husband's coffin. A stone tablet is occasionally erected in honor of a woman who thus died because of her pure devotion to her husband. The idea that a monument may be erected as an appreciation of a high type of virtue tends to enforce a high standard of purity among Chinese women, and at the same time it causes more suicides.

Another kind of suicide under the same class is the suicide for loyalty which was prevalent in ancient China. Many statesmen have committed suicide because the kingdom was in danger, or the emperor's life was imperiled.

At the end of the Ming dynasty, many Chinese loyal statesmen under their emperor died together with the emperor. They did not have any idea of becoming gods or of being deities or war-gods. They were taught by Confucius to be loyal to their emperor until death. They died on account of faithfulness, not in the hope of future reward.

Suicide a Means of Revenge.

There is still a small percentage of people in China who take vengeance by resorting to suicide. Under the Manchurian official rule prevailed, rich men always had an upper hand in any case in which they were involved, while the poor persons were ill-treated, having no money to bribe the officials and so get justice. All that is left for the poor man to do is to die at the door of the rich household. Before dying he calculates that his suicide will ruin the rich family; the people hearing the cause of his death will be aroused to right the wrong; perhaps they will even destroy the building of his rich foe, or the magistrate of the city will exert from the rich man a large amount of money as a bribe, or the latter may be given severe punishment for the death.

In any case the rich man is ruined, as the poor innocent man wanted, and thus he has taken full vengeance upon his foe by means of suicide. Another idea of suicide in connection with vengeance is that of haunting. Some people have this conception in mind.

If I am unable to avenge myself upon you while living I will be able to do so after I become a ghost who is invisible, omnipotent, and can take your life with the consent of the God who rules the great world of death.

To Demonstrate Devotion to a Cause.

This idea has been fostered by novels which are full of stories where a headless man in spirit demands the return of his head before his living foe; a black-faced ghost is ready to take the life of his enemy for whom he committed suicide, and the like. Thus there are a few who attempt to commit suicide thinking that if they die in a place where no one knows but God, the Heavenly Emperor will send his thunderbolt to kill their enemy for whom their lives are sacrificed. The people always want to find out about the life of a man killed by lightning, and would say that that man must have either committed murder, or caused some one to "seek death," when they fail in their effort to find out any scandal. But all these methods for vengeance are results of ignorance, and the people gradually realize that self-destruction will hardly pay for what they desire to accomplish.

But once in a great while a man in a certain locality commits suicide, because he wants to demonstrate his sincerity in the cause he advocates, or because he desires to extend his cause throughout the whole country. Thus two years ago a Manchurian official, principal of a girls' school, unable to raise enough money for her school, committed suicide, and left a note to tell the tale. She said that by her death, the school could exist, and many men and women would come out to support the institution. In truth, the school received more money than it needed, after the news of her death was published in the newspapers.

Opium the Common Medium.

In China opium is the most common means of committing suicide, for it is easy to obtain, cheap to buy and easy to swallow. Besides, it has been the

superstitious belief of some natives that a man once beheaded remains a headless ghost. Therefore they prefer a drug which will leave no physical mark on the victim.

Such superstitions as believing in the power of different kinds of ghosts—the white ghost, the hanging ghost, the long-headed ghost and the like—are gradually disappearing from the popular mind of China. The people will no longer believe in suicide as a mode of vengeance, nor as a sign of devotion or loyalty, nor use it as a demonstration of one's sincerity, nor do the poor resort to it in order to ruin the fortune of the rich enemy, for the new republican government gives due justice and equality to every citizen whether poor or rich; education to the ignorant; enlightenment to the superstitious; civilization to the whole population. No longer will the coming generation in China believe and act like their forefathers in regard to "seeking death," and in their slight esteem for life, but they will struggle on and on to win victory after victory in the field of intellect, commerce and morality.

WIFE MAY CONVERT CHURCHILL.



MR. AND MRS. CHURCHILL. It is an open secret that Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the first lord of the admiralty, is endeavoring to induce her husband to desert the ranks of Liberalism and again take up the cause of the Unionists, who are said to be anxious to have Mr. Churchill remain at the head of the admiralty when the Unionists go into power.

Whatever may become of the gold prospectors there is no doubt that the end of great agricultural "strikes" is at hand. Two great "rushes" are now sweeping the country, each likely to prove a larger industrial movement than the most important of the gold discoveries. They are making their influence felt not only in the farming districts but also in the cities. The sugar beet the humble source of the sweetening supplied to a rapidly increasing proportion of the American people, and which threatens to be an important factor in the sugar industry, is now being grown in the farming districts, and its spread to drive foreign-grown sugar entirely out of the domestic market, is one of these. Like alfalfa, the sugar beet has the miracle gift of bettering the land in which it grows. Still more important, the beet, unlike alfalfa, must practically be consumed on the farm, if it is to be profitable, goes to the sugar factory and is sold there at a price which makes the crop a paying one to the farmer aside from its widespread indirect benefits.

The Wonderful Discovery of Nitrogen.

The sugar beet is, in plain, ungrammared sugar, indistinguishable from that made from tropical cane. In the year 1911, 1,212,000 pounds of it were made from American beets. At five cents a pound that output would be worth \$60,600,000 or about two-thirds as much as the gold mines of the United States produced in the same year. As in the case of alfalfa, however, an enormous gain in addition to the direct product is made in the increased fertility of the soil. There are fairly accurate figures relating to this subject based on a careful investigation of the effect of sugar beets on the land. Records kept by over 100 farmers proved that after a crop of beets their lands raised 77 1/2 per cent more corn, 48 per cent more oats, 49 per cent more wheat and 52 per cent more barley. In each case, as was to be expected of men who kept careful records of their crops, they were growing before they began to raise beets, from 20 to 30 per cent more of each grain per acre than the average American farmer. On ordinary farm land sugar beet culture will easily double the yield of crops grown after it.

Around the sugar factories of California, Colorado, Iowa and Michigan the farmers are firmly persuaded that the beet is as good as a gold mine. One factory in Colorado paid out \$500,000 for beets on a single monthly pay day last fall. Land for miles around the factories has uniformly risen in value.

In one county in Ohio where a factors started in 1911 the increase in the value of farm property alone has already amounted to \$2,000,000 and in California land values have gone from about \$100 an acre to from \$300 to \$350 where sugar beets were introduced. And the "beet rush" is still on, and has no prospect of stopping until our whole sugar supply is taken from American soil, instead of one-fourth as at present, and that would mean a direct transfer of \$300,000,000 a year from the soil in sugar more and an increase of more than a million dollars in the returns from wheat, corn and other crops grown in rotation with the beets. Another "strike" as spectacular in its effect as the introduction of irrigation to western dry land, irrigation has made itself heard so persistently that its miraculous powers in getting riches out from undergrowth do not need description. Irrigation alone has made fertile millions of acres of "desert" land, and has added tens of millions to our yearly national wealth.

Like a gold rush, a "strike" in agriculture means a sudden readjustment of men and millions. But there are more men, more millions and the distribution is not exactly the same. In farming nobody gets left. Sooner or later the least progressive farmer of the 1st feels the benefit of the new discovery, and through the farmers the country at large.

The discoveries that have been named here are only a few, perhaps not the most important. But they stand out distinct, so that cause and effect can be easily followed. The first hoe was a "strike," the first plow a revolution, and discoveries have been multiplying ever since. The mowing machine, the reaper, the harrow, the plow, the traction engine and the corn binder have taken millions of value out of American land which might otherwise have stayed there unused. The more discoveries, in its possibilities more stupendous than all the rest together, has come within the last six or seven years. It is the whistling, six-foot shaft of electric fire from which free air drops down as a dry, gray dust, imprisoned nitrogen ready to be thrown on the soil to feed the grains that feed the world. So long as water runs down hill, then, and has the power to run our dynamos, the food supply of the world will not be cut off. The fields are everlasting; they contain a wealth that is as eternal as the earth, greater than all the wealth that the world has yet seen.

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Are fast approaching a time in life when they should be particularly careful about everything that relates to their health particularly their health as women.

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Weaknesses and irregularities now neglected means serious consequences when the "change" does come.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Has been recommended for over forty years to overcome the sufferings and dangers of this important period in the life of every woman.

It is a regulator and tonic, composed of only those ingredients which authorities in the science of medicine have demonstrated benefit womankind, without producing after-ill effects. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Your druggist can supply you in liquid or tablet form—send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets.

Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE DAY'S NEWS IN SPORT CIRCLES

Giants and White Sox to 'Take World Tour'

Teams to Play Exhibition Games in Foreign Lands for Four Months

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Plans were completed here today for a world's baseball tour by the New York National and Chicago American baseball teams next winter. They will start their trip immediately after the world's series in October and will end it in Dublin, Ireland on Washington's birthday, 1914, according to present plans.

Ted Sullivan, the scout of the Chicago Americans, will be advance agent and will leave for the Orient next August. He has letters of introduction from President Taft, prominent senators and other public men to high officials abroad, and says he already has been assured of a hearty reception for the teams in Hawaii, Japan, Australia and France.

The teams will leave San Francisco about November 1, after playing exhibition games in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The countries visited will be Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Egypt, France, England and Ireland. The players will return to New York about March 1.

BIG CHANCE FOR DOPESTERS ON BASEBALL TO GET BUSY

By W. J. MACBETH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The open season of baseball is fast approaching. Two weeks hence John J. McGraw will have inaugurated the active campaign by leading his rookies to the celebrated watering place of Marlin Springs, Tex. Thereafter, at short periods, the other 15 big league clubs will hike to lands of sunshine to get in the first prep for the big campaign of 1913. All the clubs have selected their various training camps. It but remains for them to rendezvous to start the wires humming with the glad tidings of prospective pennants in no less than 16 major league ball grounds. Every fan is entitled to one pennant each spring for his beloved idol.

It will be much the same this spring, suppose, as the many springs that have gone by. Training or no training, class is bound to tell. Before the fields get straightened away for the back stretch run, about July 4, the habitual trailers are very likely to be trailing again or thereabout. Of course, there is no telling what may happen in baseball, a little circumstance that makes the great game what it is. One or two of those clubs now selected for the town and out society is likely to spring such a surprise as Old Posy Clark Griffith spilled in the American league a year ago. These, however, will be the exception.

Evers Promising.

The writer shall not at this long range attempt to forecast the outcome of either race, for that would be folly. I do think that on the whole the first division clubs will pretty nearly maintain as good as they now enjoy. In the National league, Pittsburgh may hustle New York's champion Giants and even Chicago has a mighty good chance of finishing as well as she did in 1912, if not better. Give Evers a pitcher or two and he will make things interesting enough for both Smoke Town and the Big Town. In the American league the fight should be among Philadelphia, Boston and Washington all the way. The Athletics are likely to nip the world's champions if Connie Mack's old pitchers are to be depended upon for the wise Connie has picked up two wonderful outfielders. He already boasted by for the slappers in field in organized baseball. Washington will be dangerous, too, as much as a year ago, for now the wonderful Walter Johnson has come out of team behind him for the first time in his life. Griffith's young men should be much more dependable now than they were a year ago. Their wonderful run of 1912 has instilled all sorts of confidence.

Now there may just possibly be a dark horse or two to crop out in either league. But whether or not it is not going to be a dull campaign by any means for the clubs destined in the lower floor. It should be a great baseball season from every standpoint, for there are no less than seven new managers, or at least new so far as their present situations are concerned. And of the seven, no less than five

are connected with second division outfits.

New Ones in American.

Of these five two in particular will command the closest scrutiny of the fans of New York in particular, and doubtless the country at large in general. These are Frank Chance, who comes to the Highlanders, and George Stallings, who goes to Boston. Both have shown wonderful ability in the past and their careers are linked in a way because of the former association of the "Big Chief." Both take hold of tail-end clubs, but clubs possessed of possibilities. They will furnish an interesting study for comparisons.

In putting the Yankees among the front ranks of the American league, Frank Chance is being called upon to do that which he has never before attempted—the complete reorganization of a hopelessly disrupted outfit. Frank Chance did wonders with his wonderful club from 1908 to 1912, it must be admitted. His career is as brilliant as any of history. But he found that team ready made for him. One must give him all the credit in the world as a "reconstructionist" so far he is untried. What Chance is asked to do Stallings has already done, not once but several times. He did it in Detroit years ago and he did it in New York within the past five years.

No one will try to argue that Stallings is as great a baseball leader as Frank Chance. The records would not substantiate it. But if Stallings' ability as a builder is possessed by Chance then the Hilltoppers are due for much better things in the near future. It is one thing to lead men; another to dig up the proper men to be led.

Chance is going about his work in a very sensible way. He knows absolutely nothing about the situation he will be called upon to face except what he has learned second hand. But he is not worrying. He intends to find out matters for himself. Consequently he has delayed coming to New York until it is almost time to leave for Bermuda with his charges. He wishes to be here for the schedule meeting of the American league, of course, for he will then get acquainted with his new surroundings and may perhaps absorb some useful knowledge that will lead to a trade or two. But Chance will make no radical changes until he personally has weighed his material.

Chance Has Big Job.

No one realizes more than "Husk" that he has a job on his hands. The peerless leader understands New York, which demands quick action as a rule. But he is building for the future and not for the approaching season. Chance will go carefully and it is a dead certainty he will not make any precipitate mistakes. He showed his keen wisdom when he accepted all the arrangements that had been made for the training of the team before he had been engaged.

And just a word in closing on the Yankees' training trip. It is likely to make a whole lot of other big league teams sorry that they did not secure

DO YOU KNOW

That the Buick car is the most powerful moderate price car on the market?

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BOWLERS TO ACCOMPANY BALL TEAM

When Charles A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago White Sox, makes his proposed trip around the world next fall with two baseball teams, doubtless the party will be joined by a like number of crack bowling teams, the latter consisting of 19 leading pin experts, representative of the United States and Canada.

W. V. Thompson of Chicago is the originator of the plan to send a team of bowlers on a world-tour in the interest of the great indoor sport, which, from the outset, assures the success of the project, as the veteran's vast experience, both as a bowler and a promoter of tournaments, fits him particularly for such a big undertaking. Thompson organized and managed both the All-star pin teams that toured the country a few years back, as well as the "Big Three," who defeated everything they met throughout the west.

Bowling, like baseball, is played in many foreign countries, and each year finds it fast gaining in popularity. France, Germany and England boast many fine alleys, while it is making great headway in far-off climes, like Australia and Africa. Nevertheless, the experts in foreign lands, with perhaps a few exceptions, have not attained the proficiency in the handling of the regulation ball and the upsetting of the pins that is true of our American stars, and it is believed that when the foreigners see our champions plow into the timber they will have their eyes opened to the possibilities of the game and develop accordingly. Besides, a uniformity of rules such as govern the game in America doubtless would be adopted in due time.

Thompson's idea of picking men to make up the world's team appears to be a good one, and, by all means, fair. It is proposed to hold tournaments in all the large cities of the United States and Canada, and the winner of each event will qualify for the team. In such cities abroad as may have first-class teams, the Americans will meet the latter in match games, otherwise the two American teams will bowl against each other in exhibition contests.

It is not improbable that the baseball and bowling men will have a large enough party to warrant the chartering of a ship, in which case they will rival the American athletic team, which chose this method of attending the last Olympic games at Stockholm, where they scored a triumph that is still fresh in the memory of every proud American, as well as that of many foreigners who had a taste of the prowess of Mike Murphy's fleet band of athletes.

The island grounds after the benefits shown by Jersey City, a year ago, Farrell's team will condition in an ideal climate, a temperature that is never excessively hot and is never chilly. The thermometer flirts from 55 to 75 and never varies from these extremes except on very rare occasions. March is free from rains and there is comparatively no wind. While sequestered there is enough of the novel to be seen about the island to keep anyone interested for far longer than a month. New York will be at Hamilton during the rush season for tourists and there is little danger of the stay becoming lonesome or monotonous. Besides the team will be better sheltered and better fed than is possible anywhere in Dixie land. Mr. Farrell has rented a hotel for the exclusive use of his ball players. He is sending down his own corps of chefs and helpers and will also ship his provisions three times weekly from this port.

THE GOLDEN NORTH.

WEST OF CHINA

Franklin Dens, in National Magazine.

China, like the United States, has "a Golden Northwest," in which wheat is the principal crop. The provinces of Honan, Shensi and Shanxi, with some 50,000,000 of inhabitants, lie almost entirely within that wonderful "Loess Belt," which is covered with a brownish-yellow loam, coating the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to a depth varying from a few yards to a hundred feet. It seems to be a very fine sand, full of organic remains, and especially with numerous thin tubes of carbonate of lime, which make the undisturbed loess extremely solid.

Too porous for the cultivation of rice, it becomes with plenty of rain or irrigation one of the most productive soils in the world. No fertilizers are needed, and when the wheat crop is cut, the farmer spreads a little fresh loess over the stubble, plows it in, and plants his fall crop. This securing throughout the belt two crops every year.

In Honan, the chief winter crops are wheat, barley, peas, beans, sweet potatoes and rapeseed for oil. There follow cotton, millet, maize, beans and hemp, while many fruits, berries, nuts, etc., are raised for home use. The immense fields of opium-bearing poppy once raised in these provinces have been almost stamped out by recent laws, and cotton and wheat have increased accordingly, especially along the new Pei-Han railway, and since the building of the modern roller flouring mills at Hankow and Shanghai.

REDS AND FBS SPLIT ON BASKET BALL-AT

Defeating the Ebs by the score of 29 to 24, the Red basket ball team at the Y. M. C. A. last night made the series an even break, necessitating a playoff next Saturday. The Ebs won the game Friday night by the score of 29 to 25. The teams are evenly matched and have been putting up some good basket ball.

A Texas man has invented a very simple, but useful, tool that will twist tightly together two or more wires, when drawn over them.

Swinehart Tires

Smooth and "Keaton Treads"

The suction tread "Keaton" is a new idea and a great success—used on City of Denver Automobiles.

C. G. STRANG

Agent

Wholesale and Retail

18 and 20 N. Nevada Ave.

FOURTH PLACE AIM OF BROOKLYN

(Bill Dahlen.) The doctory manager of the Superbas declares he will be sadly surprised if his team finishes worse than fourth in the pennant race of 1913. Dahlen declares he has a bunch of promising youngsters to bring south with the Brooklyn team and he expects that they will help him to give the fans of the City of Churches a chance to root for a first division aggregation.

TERRORS GETTING READY FOR SEASON; ORDER BATTLING CAGE

A batting cage, five new uniforms, bats, balls, gloves, etc., have been ordered by the High School Athletic association for the opening of the baseball season at Torrville. The candidates are planning to get into the field by the first of March, weather permitting and about 30 will respond to the first call. No coach has been selected but will be chosen this week. The batting cage is to be placed near the High School building.

Germany Is at Work for Olympiads

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Germany, with the thoroughness which characterizes that nation, has started active work for the preparation of an athletic team which shall be fit to compete successfully against even the United States in the next Olympic games, to be held in Berlin in 1916.

The first visible signs of these preparations will be seen on June 8, when at the dedication of the new Grunewald stadium near Berlin, an army of 30,000 athletes will parade before Kaiser Wilhelm before he formally opens the great stadium where the 1916 games are to be held.

It is from this assemblage that the German team is to be picked. It will be composed of 20,000 men from the athletic clubs of the country and 10,000 young men from the schools and colleges, and the newly formed young Germany league.

Profiting like other nations by the example set by the United States, the best of American training methods will be adopted, and the government has promised substantial financial support in developing a winning team. While this support has been promised it will be at least a year before the money is forthcoming. In the meantime nothing can be done about hiring an American trainer, as has been planned, and the young athletes will be forced to depend on the more mature performers, who have competed in Olympic teams and have had a chance to study American methods.

It is now planned to promote a series of Olympic competitions among the university athletes throughout 1913, with the object in view of selecting material for the German team.

BOWLING NEWS

First National Bank, Second Floor.

There will be a six-hour endurance contest at the Overland bowling alleys tomorrow night. Eight men will start at 6 p. m. and roll until 12 p. m. for total pins. The following have entered: Kimmel, Shorer, Fitzhugh, Arnold, Goodman, Stewart, Marston, McReynolds.

The following are on the roll of honor at the Overland alleys for the week, having rolled scores of 200 or better: McReynolds—244, 201, 207.

Bernard—214.

Shearer—213, 204.

Black—200, 201.

Right—211.

Pennywit—206.

Dr. Allen—200, 209, 225, 244, 260, 213.

Swinehart Tires

Smooth and "Keaton Treads"

The suction tread "Keaton" is a new idea and a great success—used on City of Denver Automobiles.

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COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN GOOD SHAPE

The intercollegiate athletic season of 1912 was one of the most successful of recent years in many respects. Not only did it witness an increase in the number of teams, but it saw a marked improvement in the quality of the contests. The season was characterized by a number of exciting games, and the athletes displayed a high level of skill and endurance. The success of the season was due to a number of factors, including the improved facilities of the colleges and the increased interest of the public in the sport.

It is not an easy matter to do it, while college athletics are the greatest portion of the year's athletic honors, but reckoning on the basis of championships won and their relative merits, that title can be evenly divided between Princeton and Pennsylvania. Each institution won a major and two minor championships. In addition to winning the supremacy in baseball, Princeton likewise finished first in tennis and hockey, while Pennsylvania closed up its task with titles in cricket and swimming. Yale also won three championships, but all of them were in minor sports, so that the Elis hardly deserve to rank with Princeton and Pennsylvania.

The following table shows at a glance 14 of the leading sports and the colleges which won championships in them:

Football, Harvard.
Baseball, Princeton.
Track athletes, Pennsylvania.
Tennis, Cornell.
Cricket, Yale.
Soccer, Yale.
Cricket, Pennsylvania.
Golf, Yale.
Tennis, Princeton.
Wrestling, Cornell.
Hockey, Princeton.
Fencing, West Point.
Gymnastics, Yale.
Basketball, Columbia.

There are a number of other sports fostered by the colleges, but some of them can hardly be called intercollegiate. For instance, shooting is now participated in by only three institutions, Yale, Harvard and Princeton. Lacrosse, while a popular sport at some colleges, is not taken up by many of the larger universities, in addition to which the two divisions of the old association do not always meet to settle the championship. Chess is frequently referred to as a college sport, but it does not come under the jurisdiction of any athletic association.

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SOCIETY BOXER AND HIS "TRAINER" AT PALM BEACH

(Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle at Palm Beach.) The well-known athletic society man of Philadelphia has been at the Florida winter resort for several weeks, preparing himself for a series of boxing matches in which he is to be a principal next month. Mrs. Biddle is herself a lover of athletics and is here shown out for a run with her pugilistically inclined husband.

Several Clubs Claim 'Thorpe' Their Property

Texas and North Carolina League Teams Want Purchase Price Now

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 1. The identity of James G. Thorpe, who signed a contract to play with Oklahoma City for the season of 1912, will have to be determined by Secretary John H. Farrell, of the National Association of Professional Ball Leagues before the status of Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, who signed with New York Nationals today, can be determined. Mr. Farrell said tonight. Thorpe, however, is not bound by the reserve clause in the contract under which he played with the Fayetteville, N. C. team, Secretary Farrell added.

Farrell signed a contract with the Oklahoma City team in 1912, and during the playing season was transferred to Fayetteville, N. C.

Mr. Farrell said in a statement tonight: "Fayetteville claimed Thorpe on the reserved list, but failed to re-sign him in Fayetteville the following year, and thus he was free. This made Thorpe a free agent."

Now, a James G. Thorpe, who Beaumont, Tex. claims, living in 1911 at Trenton, Mo., signed a contract on December 15, 1911, to play the 1912 season with Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City transferred him to Beaumont, Tex., last year. It looks as if Manager Mc-

draw thought that Thorpe was a free agent in signing him with the New York Nationals. I am now investigating to get to the bottom of the matter of the Trenton, Mo. Thorpe."

The Thorpe who had signed and was to have played with Beaumont failed to appear for the playing season last summer. June Thorpe, the Indian athlete, went abroad last summer. Beaumont's claim is valid. Thorpe is not now a free agent. Secretary Farrell said that his statement covered the case at present. He is expecting affidavits and other papers relating to Thorpe. The exact status of the Indian will not be known until Secretary Farrell's investigation is completed.

FISTIC GAME ENDANGERED IN STATE OF CHAMPIONS

By W. W. NAUGHTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Is boxing to be placed under the ban in California?

Senator Brown of Los Angeles says it is, but senators err in the prognostications at times.

Brown is anxious to stamp out professional pugilism in this state and in pursuance of his purpose he has framed a bill which is to be passed upon by the legislature at present in session.

In the new measure everything bearing upon boxing contests is made a felony. Nothing in the shape of side issues has been overlooked. If a complement of "fists" want to discuss the possibilities of a scrap that is to take place in some other state, they will have to go out into the sand dunes and talk to a cypripis.

It is such a prohibitory, air-tight, water-tight affair that there is a promise of a being self-strangled. Senators and assemblymen who ordinarily have little use for the sport of gloves are likely to conclude that the Brown law is too much of a blue law and refuse to accord it their support.

At that the fellows who derive a sustenance from boxing are uneasy. It is felt that sobriety and severity comprise the earmarks of the 1913 legislature in California and that any measure suggestive of reform is liable to be "passed to print."

Hit Frisco Hard.

If the sport is tabooed it will be some time before San Francisco adapts itself contentedly to new conditions. This is one place in which the popularity of boxing never wanes. It is high on the thirty years since fighting was converted into an indoor sport in this city, yet the thing continues to flourish like a green bay tree.

And it is only fair to say that the game has been short of many of its objectionable features. The public has become educated to it, as the saying is, and the chances of faking successfully have been minimized to such an extent that crookedness has been practically abandoned.

If the game goes under the older of the fans will content themselves with living in the past. And what a delightful retrospect San Francisco boasts. No other city in the world has housed the ring celebrities that this city has during the past quarter of a century.

We have seen John L. Sullivan in action with his old rival, Paddy Ryan. We have watched Jim Burke and Jack Dempsey awaiting each other with bigger gloves than are used now and we saw Peter Jackson, Australian colored marvel in his opening engagement on American soil.

Champions and near-champions from the four quarters of the globe have battled in front of San Francisco's big crowd. Among the little fellows we have had Frankie Murphy, the English boy, Australian Billy Murphy, Johnny Murphy, Tommy Warren and Jack Haviland.

Will we ever forget when doughy, Abe Willis was imported specially from Australia to give George Dixon a fight for the championship and how Dixon almost settled the visitor's aspirations with vicious left rips in the opening round?

Who can forget the Dempsey-LeBlanche and the Jack McAuliffe-Jimmy Carroll bout. And doesn't the Jimmy Carroll-Sammy Blacklock affair linger in memory equally as vividly?

Blacklock was a British lightweight and Carroll an Irish-cockney who, through long residence, has become Americanized. When the date of the contest at the old California club drew near Carroll found he needed more time to train. He diagnosed his knee one day while doing road work and Blacklock was laid clear through when a postmortem was demanded. He was up to Carroll's tricks and knew that Jimmy could throw his knee out of joint whenever it suited him.

When they met at the club to select a new date Carroll smiled.

"Wot are yer grinnin' at?" asked Blacklock heartily.

"I was jest leavin' ter think of the mug yer'll have on yer gain back to Lunnnon when I set through with yer," said Jimmy.

"Yer," said Sammy, fairly trembling with passion. "I'll take yer outside right now and give yer a go with the raw uns."

But Carroll merely shook himself and "lawfed" harder.

Sure enough when Carroll got through with Blacklock the latter's mouth could not have opened again.

Many Sad Affairs.

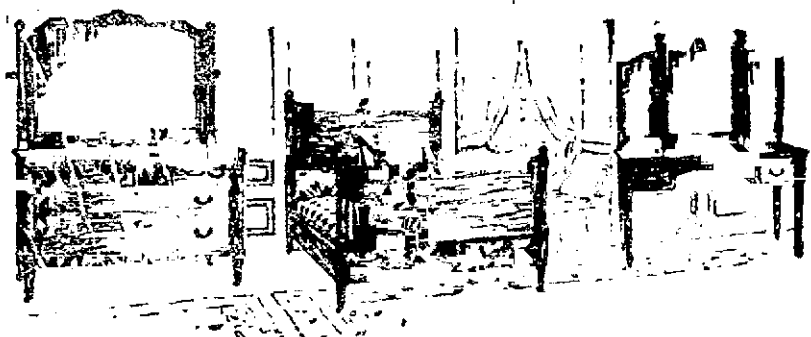
We also had to do with the Weir, the celebrated Belfast spider. Who will forget the high he bowed Billy Murphy from the antipodes? The Spider just tied the other foreigner into a knot. Once he feinted at Murphy and when the latter unwound his arms from his head the Spider was over by the far ropes tying his shoe laces.

These are merely reminiscences that come to mind as I write. Mingled with these recollections are others of Joe Goldard, Jim Corbett, George Dawson, Bob Fitzsimmons, Tom Tracy, Dan Cordon, Jake Kilrain, George Godfrey, Danny Needham, Brooklyn Jimmy Carroll, Young Mitchell, Tommy Ryan, Shadow Maber, Jim Hall and a host of others who have no further place in pugilism.

Accurately when the moving pictures of memory start unfolding a wonderful procession of add-upping horses pass in review.

SOCIETY BOXER AND HIS "TRAINER" AT PALM BEACH

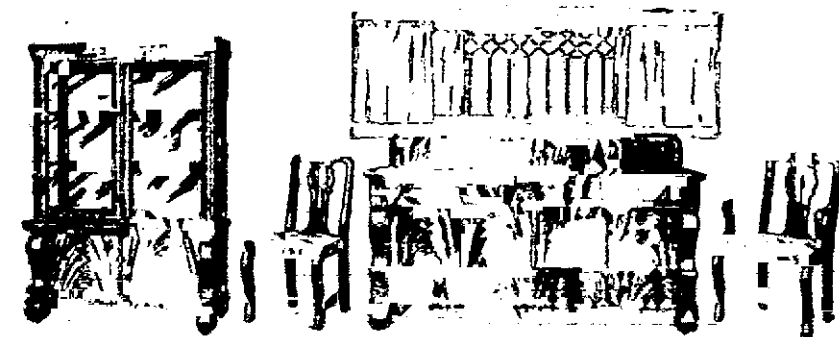
(Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle at Palm Beach.) The well-known athletic society man of Philadelphia has been at the Florida winter resort for several weeks, preparing himself for a series of boxing matches in which he is to be a principal next month. Mrs. Biddle is herself a lover of athletics and is here shown out for a run with her pugilistically inclined husband.



Store Opens
8:30 a. m.
Closes
5:30 p. m.

GIDDINGS & KIRKWOOD
SUCCESSORS TO
GIDDINGS BROS

Store Opens
8:30 a. m.
Closes
5:30 p. m.



Annual February Furniture Sale

Begins Monday Morning with Greater Values Than Ever--Lasts Two Weeks

It is the custom of this department to have a sale in February to close out all broken lines, odd lots and discontinued patterns. This includes some of the most staple and most desirable pieces in stock. These reductions are made in face of a general advance of 10% and over in prices in the furniture market.

This sale lasts but two weeks. Take advantage of these special bargains now, even though you may not need it for a few weeks to come. We will store the furniture and deliver whenever you say.

There are many, many bargains not mentioned here which are just as good as those we happen to specify.

Every Piece on Sale Bears the Red Price Tag. Price Marked in Plain Figures

Parlor Suites

One 3-piece Chippendale solid mahogany parlor suite; regular \$150.00, for **\$110.00**
One 3-piece mahogany parlor suite, upholstered in Panne plush; regular \$145.00, for **\$112.50**
One 3-piece Italian walnut parlor suite, all hand carved, imported; regular \$325.00, for **\$245.00**
One 3-piece English hall set, solid mahogany; selling regular \$225.00, for **\$165.00**
One 3-piece mahogany parlor suite, upholstered in Spanish leather; regular \$55.00, for **\$47.50**
One 3-piece mahogany parlor suite, loose, genuine velvet cushions; regular \$35.00, for **\$24.75**
One 3-piece mahogany parlor suite, upholstered in imitation leather; regular \$25.00, for **\$16.75**
One 3-piece golden oak parlor suite, upholstered in black leather; regular \$110.00, for **\$82.50**

Chiffoniers

\$7.50 golden oak chiffoniers for **\$4.95**
\$13.50 golden oak chiffoniers for **\$10.75**
\$14.50 mahogany chiffoniers for **\$11.50**
\$28.50 mahogany chiffoniers for **\$22.50**
\$16.50 maple chiffoniers for **\$13.25**
\$25.00 walnut chiffoniers for **\$21.25**

Brass Beds

\$13.50 brass bed for **\$9.85**
\$16.50 brass bed for **\$13.25**
\$22.50 brass bed for **\$14.75**
\$26.00 brass bed for **\$20.75**
\$27.50 brass bed for **\$21.25**
\$28.50 brass bed for **\$22.50**
\$38.50 brass bed for **\$31.50**

Bedroom Suites

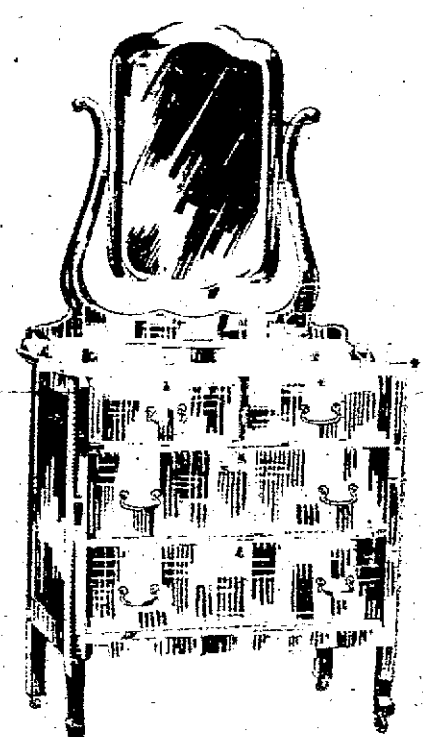
One solid mahogany Sheraton inlaid bedroom suite, consisting of bed, dresser, chiffonier, toilet table and cheval glass, selling regular \$231.00; set complete for **\$169.00**
One Berkey & Gay decorated ivory bedroom suite, consisting of bed, dresser, toilet table, rocker and chair, selling regular \$310.00; set complete for **\$226.50**
One Berkey & Gay solid mahogany bedroom suite, consisting of bed, dresser, chiffonier and toilet table, selling regular \$310.00; set complete for **\$235.00**
One Berkey & Gay solid mahogany colonial bedroom suite, consisting of one dresser and one chiffonier, selling regular \$170.00; special, the set **\$143.00**

Dining Chairs

\$3.25 golden oak diner, chair **\$2.15**
\$3.50 golden oak diner, chair **\$2.75**
\$4.50 golden oak diner, chair **\$3.35**
\$4.75 golden oak diner, chair **\$3.75**
\$3.50 Early English diner, chair **\$2.35**
\$4.00 Early English diner, chair **\$3.45**
\$5.50 Early English diner, chair **\$3.85**
\$3.50 fumed oak diner, chair **\$2.35**
\$4.00 fumed oak diner, chair **\$2.85**
\$4.75 fumed oak diner, chair **\$3.35**

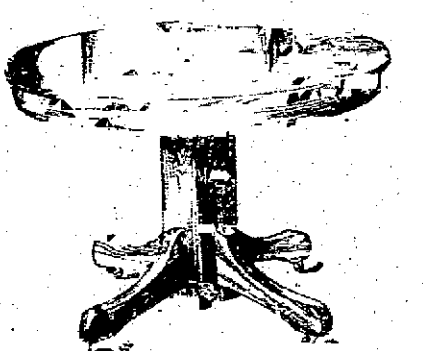
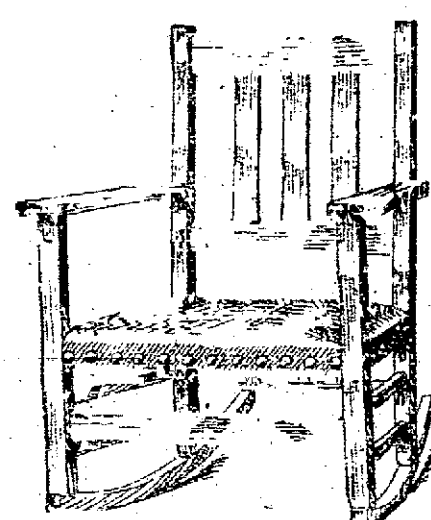
Library Tables

\$20.00 golden oak library tables for **\$15.25**
\$21.50 mahogany library tables for **\$16.75**
\$21.50 mahogany library tables for **\$16.75**
\$28.50 mahogany library tables for **\$23.50**
\$64.50 mahogany library tables for **\$45.00**
\$52.00 mahogany library tables for **\$41.50**
\$75.00 mahogany library tables for **\$59.50**
\$9.50 fumed oak library tables for **\$5.25**
\$15.00 fumed oak library tables for **\$9.75**
\$22.50 fumed oak library tables for **\$17.50**
\$33.00 fumed oak library tables for **\$26.50**
\$20.00 Early English library tables for **\$11.75**
\$30.00 golden oak desk table for **\$22.50**
\$32.00 fumed oak desk table **\$22.50**



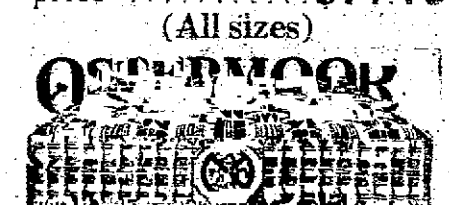
Solid oak dresser, French plate glass mirror, two large and two small drawers, selling regular at \$15.00. Special for **\$9.85**

Solid oak rocker, finished a rich fume, very best of construction, genuine leather seat, regular \$10. Special for **\$6.85**

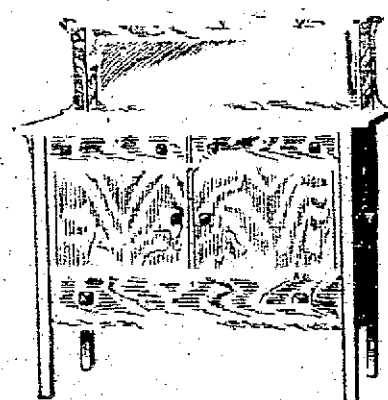


Solid oak extension table, 6-ft. extension, 42-inch top, non-dividing pedestal, selling regular at \$16.50. Special for **\$9.85**

Genuine brass bed, 2-inch continuous post construction, 5 large fillers; selling regular at \$22.50. Special price **\$14.75**



Ostermoor mattress, elastic felt cotton, weight 45 lbs., covered in mercerized art twills; regular \$18.00. Special to close out **\$12.75**



Golden oak buffet, French plate glass mirror, large linen ware drawer, one drawer lined for silver; regular \$23.00. Special **\$16.85**

Golden Oak Dressers

\$15.00 golden oak dresser for **\$9.05**
\$17.50 golden oak dresser for **\$14.75**
\$20.00 golden oak dresser for **\$16.75**
\$30.00 golden oak dresser for **\$23.50**
\$17.50 mahogany dresser for **\$14.75**
\$20.00 mahogany dresser for **\$15.75**
\$27.50 walnut dresser for **\$22.50**
\$25.00 mahogany Princess dresser for **\$19.25**

Rockers

\$3.50 golden oak rockers for **\$2.35**
\$5.25 golden oak rockers for **\$4.25**
\$8.50 golden oak rockers for **\$6.25**
\$9.00 golden oak rockers for **\$6.75**
\$12.00 golden oak rockers for **\$9.25**
\$5.50 mahogany rockers for **\$3.85**
\$6.50 mahogany rockers for **\$4.85**
\$6.00 fumed oak, saddle seat rockers for **\$4.50**
\$7.00 fumed oak, saddle seat rockers for **\$5.25**
\$11.00 fumed oak, saddle seat rockers for **\$8.75**
\$7.50 fumed oak, leather seat rockers for **\$5.75**
\$10.00 fumed oak, leather seat rockers for **\$6.75**
\$14.00 fumed oak, leather seat rockers for **\$9.50**
\$18.00 fumed oak, leather seat rockers for **\$13.75**
\$22.50 fumed oak, leather seat rockers for **\$18.75**

Tables

\$12.00 golden oak table, 42-inch top, for **\$7.65**
\$16.50 fumed oak table, 45-inch top, for **\$12.50**
\$20.00 golden oak table, 45-inch top, for **\$15.75**
\$20.00 golden oak table, 45-inch top, for **\$16.50**
\$22.50 golden oak table, 45-inch top, for **\$16.75**
\$22.50 golden oak table, 45-inch top, for **\$18.25**

Overstuffed Chairs

In Green Denim.

\$15.00 chair for **\$11.75**
\$16.50 chair for **\$12.25**
\$16.50 rocker for **\$12.25**
\$65.00 chair for **\$42.50**

Rockers and Settees

Upholstered in Genuine Spanish Leather.

\$45.00 leather rocker for **\$36.50**
\$48.50 leather rocker for **\$36.50**
\$62.00 leather rocker for **\$48.50**
\$45.00 leather settee for **\$24.00**

Davenports

One mahogany davenport, upholstered in genuine leather; regular \$85.00, for **\$61.50**
One mahogany davenport, upholstered in green denim; regular \$78.50, for **\$59.50**
One golden oak bed davenport, upholstered in green plush; regular \$75.00, for **\$39.50**
One fumed oak bed davenport, upholstered in imitation Spanish leather; regular \$60.00, for **\$41.50**

Buffets

\$23.00 golden oak buffet for **\$16.85**
\$35.00 golden oak buffet for **\$28.50**
\$38.50 golden oak buffet for **\$29.50**
\$45.00 fumed oak buffet for **\$36.50**
\$46.50 golden oak buffet for **\$35.00**
\$52.00 golden oak buffet for **\$41.50**
\$55.00 fumed oak buffet for **\$43.50**
\$72.00 fumed oak buffet for **\$63.50**

China Closets

\$21.50 golden oak china closet for **\$17.75**
\$23.50 golden oak china closet for **\$18.75**
\$25.00 fumed oak china closet for **\$18.75**
\$28.50 fumed oak china closet for **\$21.50**
\$30.00 golden oak china closet for **\$23.75**
\$32.00 golden oak china closet for **\$24.75**
\$36.00 golden oak china closet for **\$29.75**
\$42.50 Early English china closet for **\$31.50**

Office Furniture

60-inch golden oak roll top desk; \$50.00 value, for **\$43.50**
66-inch golden oak roll top desk; \$76.00 value, for **\$61.50**
60-inch golden oak roll top desk; \$45.00 value, for **\$39.00**
60-inch golden oak roll top desk; \$33.50 value, for **\$26.50**
54-inch golden oak roll top desk; \$40.00 value, for **\$35.00**
54-inch golden oak roll top desk; \$30.00 value, for **\$25.00**
60-inch mahogany office desk; \$85.00 value, for **\$69.50**

PLATE RACKS

\$2.00 Early English plate racks **\$1.35**
\$3.00 golden oak plate racks **\$1.85**
\$3.50 golden oak plate racks **\$2.65**

WASTE PAPER BASKETS

One special lot of bamboo waste paper baskets, 3 sizes to choose from; selling regular \$1.00 each. Special price **65¢**
One lot of white enamel toy furniture, on sale at exactly **HALF PRICE**

Golden oak typewriter desk; \$23.00 value, for **\$18.50**
Golden oak typewriter desk; \$26.50 value, for **\$22.50**
50-inch flat top typewriter desk; \$20.00 value, for **\$18.00**
54-inch flat top typewriter desk; \$32.00 value, for **\$26.50**
60-inch flat top typewriter desk; \$40.00 value, for **\$34.50**
\$6.50 swivel office chairs for **\$4.75**
\$7.50 swivel office chairs for **\$5.25**
\$8.00 swivel office chairs for **\$6.25**
\$10.00 swivel office chairs for **\$7.25**
\$11.50 swivel office chairs for **\$8.75**

PARLOR LAMPS

\$15.00 parlor lamps for **\$9.75**
\$17.50 parlor lamps for **\$10.75**
\$20.00 parlor lamps for **\$13.50**

GO-CARTS

To close out one lot of collapsible go-carts and carriages, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$25.00; on sale at 1-3 off regular prices **1-3 OFF**

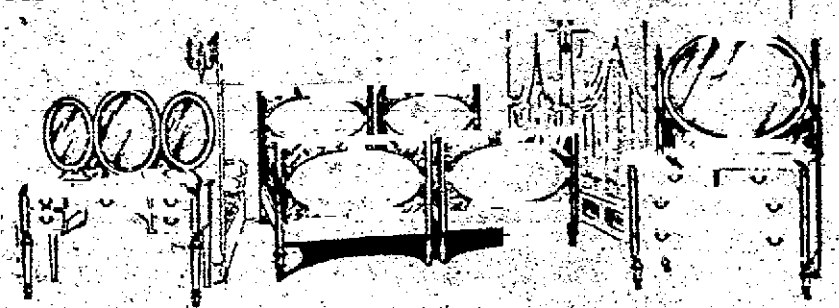
ALL FANCY JAPANESE BASKETS, 1-3 OFF REGULAR PRICES

Clocks

One fumed oak hall clock; selling regular at \$50.00; for **\$36.50**
One colonial, solid mahogany clock, with chimes; regular \$350.00, for **\$235.00**

Morris Chairs

\$12.50 golden oak, imitation leather chair for **\$9.85**
\$17.50 fumed oak, imitation Spanish leather chair for **\$13.75**
\$27.50 fumed oak, genuine leather chair for **\$21.50**
\$32.50 fumed oak, genuine leather chair for **\$27.50**
\$35.00 fumed oak, genuine Spanish leather chair for **\$28.50**
\$37.50 fumed oak, Stickley Spanish leather chair for **\$30.50**



The Sage Paradise for New York's Middle Class

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, THE ART TOWN SEVENTEEN MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

Franklin Clark in the Boston Evening Transcript.

Forest Hills Gardens, New York City.

Some boys are sounding the quarter hour from the tower in the station square, for the water has been cut off during the winter. Although it is winter, most windows are open to the afternoon sun and to view of the green, rolling country, bounded one side by a forest, reaching in another past frequent settlements to the smoky dimness of a great city. From the village tower, in which the turret is an ornament, one can see in another direction, the ocean.

If you have seen Morat, on the little lake of that name in Switzerland, if you have seen Portlock or Dunster in Thomas Hardy's country round Exmoor, or if you have sometime come upon one of those Albert Durer towns in Germany, you will have an impression of what these surroundings are, in a measure, like (the towering inn and shops do very well for the castle effect). Only here, along with something of the aspect of the Middle Ages, there is combined the comfort of the Twentieth century. And it is a piece of New York city, scarcely seventeen minutes from the Great White Way!

NEWEST OF NEW YORK'S "VILLAGES"

In New York there are many villages (although Mr. Gaynor, our chief burgomaster, who resides in Brooklyn, said yesterday that he had never heard of historic Greenwich village). There are small congeries of blocks which are as sufficient unto themselves as the squares of Venice, with church, grocery, hairdresser's, drug shop, drygoods store, taxi-stand, telegraph office, furrier, tailor, printer, inn, moving picture theater. Frequently there are many of these in the same neighborhood, for one apartment house may contain 800 families. And if metropolitan journals were less villageous they might even have their own newspaper. Some New York city villages are bigger than Toledo, much bigger than that community within a community which the lord mayor of London rules over. But the village from which this dispatch is dated is the newest of all. By spring it will have 209 detached dwellings, all of brick and mortar. The sound of the hammers are the only breaks upon the silence, except the chimneys, and the half-hourly rumble of the train to Broadway. There probably never will be any decayed habitations. Slums cannot exist within its borders. As every resident is able to live, either at the inn or in a brick or stone house, costing between \$7,000 and \$40,000, there are no poor. Such are the restrictions on ownership that these conditions are to last as far into the years ahead as anyone can see. Yet, over all, as I said, there is an aspect not modern.

Forest Hills Gardens is the country village within the city which the Russell Sage Foundation has provided for people with middling incomes. It is a commonplace that much is done in great cities for the very poor, but that the middling well-to-do are disregarded in the provision of facilities for comfort. This experimental village is based on the supposition that they have taste quite as sound as that of those who are able to hire the best architects. Its landscape was laid out by the Olmstead brothers of Boston, and its buildings were designed by Grosvenor Atterbury of New York. Landscape and building architects whom no ordinary commercialized suburban boom companies would consider themselves justified in employing. One by-service the Sage town is expected to do is to demonstrate again the general truth of civic development that "beauty pays."

NO "STREET CALLED STRAIGHT"

Some strange uncommercial notions have been put into practical service. As you gather from a walk through its irregular highways, trees are as sacred in this new village as in China where they are worshiped. In plots under improvement they are each bound round with protective boardings, and when a house is to be erected, whatever trees may be in the way are not cut down. The location of the house is changed so that the trees may live! There stands, three feet from the curb in Seasongood road, a tall and sturdy elm. It is an obstacle to traffic, and dangerous, but instead

of being an aid to it they are today detaching it up to the roots for transplanting.

Of course the general regard for trees interferes considerably with straight lines. But if there is one thing the Sage Foundation does not give a pip for it is straight lines. It may comfort Bostonians to know that it is dead against streets laid out by the edge of a ruler in the favorite fashion of civil engineers' rectangular plannings. Purposely and with cold calculation they have been made crooked as a ram's horn, and Hillaire Bellou, who apostrophizes the crooked street, would be delighted with the manner in which "the plague of chess-board regularity" has been subjugated. You are expected to believe in Forest Hills that the Street Called Straight is purely a moral concept and not an aesthetic necessity.

NO "BACKYARDS" ALLOWED.

Having arrived at the station you are supposed to know in a vague way at least where you want to go. As the village is in the form of an open fan, you must take either the avenue to the left along the railway embankment, the one to the right along the wooded boundary, or directly ahead up the middle to the green. From these three thoroughfares the streets ramble in carefully consequent fashion everywhere except to back doors. The abolition of the backyard as commonly put up with in suburban places is oddly missing. You may see only three at present, and these are arbored and trellised. There is not, you may marvel to hear, a single pergola in town. That is too Italian. The architecture is called by the architect, Mr. Atterbury, "Twentieth Century American," but to convey an idea of the style or building it is necessary to add that old English, old German and old Dutch contributed the bases for the adaptations. Every house is different from every other, yet all are in consonance—whether high pitched in roof, square or many gabled, of brick, applied stucco, or Elizabethan half-timber work. Mr. Atterbury's Twentieth century American architecture contains not the slightest hint of the Georgian and American colonial which are associated in New England and the south with American architectural development, for, of course, the types would not here be in harmony. Although the New Englander might feel the effect of the village to be wholly foreign, it contains suggestions of Manhattan when it was a dependency of Holland, and of the Dutch parts of Pennsylvania. Materials are tapestry brick, stucco, applied on brick and tiled brown, dull green, or delicate lemon, and of Lamy brick, and "down draft" brick which is almost a fire brick, and which when split yields curious reds and purples. The concrete or agglomerate of which parts of the station, inn, fountain and certain approaches are built, is of local gravel and broken red tile.

It has been noted that they call the chiefest open the green, instead of the common, but there is one reminder of the old Massachusetts colony in the street lamps. Standards are reproductions of those in Middlesex county, and the lanterns which hang from the tops are close variants of the night watchman's lantern used in old New York and Boston, and in London up to Hogarth's time.

A FLAVOR OF MUSIC-COMEDY.

Your train carries you in 15 minutes from Seventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street under the East river, and as you look down from the high station platform upon the mediaeval plaza, the unreality of the proceeding inclines you to fancy it something lyrical, as well as scenic. It seems as if the jolly villagers should be approaching under the arch, left center, singing the opening chorus. Very little stage managing will be needed to put this decorative town en fete. If it should ever make a festival. What life is to be like here it is too early to determine. Not spectacular, at any rate, the expectation is that it will go on with distinguished precision and meticulous orderliness, without much outward frivolity or banter. There is no alehouse or wain-stube, but there is an inn. Its specialty, among festival viands so far—is very hot, hot biscuit, light as thistle-down, served by sound young negresses. At the farther limits of the community, just outside, a Dutchman has set up a neat

house for automobilists, and has had the grace to have his building erected in the Elizabethan touch, with half-timbers, but runs a room with the modern engendered, so to say, and these may be used when and until some of that quixotry of a more classically associated with their tunings.

The church has chosen a site. It is to give as near possible as an "all-creeds church," and is called Union Congregational. Being only a quarter of an hour's distance from the museum district of Manhattan, the community will not need its own theaters. Forest park, near the famous golf links, and tennis courts are being prepared. Nothing has been done yet about the school, except to set aside a site near the green. Lammany will not ask when the school is asked for. Since time not needed Lammany politicians have regarded it as their prerogative to place school houses wherever they could find something on the land "priced," and they deliver the designing over to some friendly architect. Should city authorities so decide they could of course impose a school house in the midst of the Sage settlement, which—well, no villager likes to borrow trouble about this.

NO ROOM FOR UNDESIRABLES.

It is a technical theory that contrasts are needed to bring about what is termed picturesque. Correctly speaking, therefore, Forest Hills must not be referred to as picturesque. Although it is regarded as artistic, in a sense, it's a question whether artists are going to like it. They have a failing toward contrasts, and a weakness to the ramshackle, as subjects for painting. In the covenant which every intending home-purchaser here must subscribe to, such things are negated. "The nuisance clause" of the covenant forever prohibits: "Any brewery, distillery, malt house, slaughter house, brass foundry, tin, nail or other iron foundry, lime kiln or sugar bakery, tallow chandlery, crematory, hospital, asylum or institution of like or kindred nature, stable of any kind (except where they are designed to be), cattle yard, hog pen, fowl yard or house, cesspool, privy vault, cattle, hogs or other live stock or live poultry; any establishment for the making or preparing of soap, candles, starch, vitriol, glue, ink, turpentine, oil, lamp black, gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosives, baking powder, cream of tartar, gas, asphalt or fertilizers; any establishment for bone boiling, fat boiling, dyeing, tanning, dressing or preparing skins, hides or leather; any noxious, dangerous or offensive thing, trade, business, or use of the property whatsoever."

NOT A CHARITY, BUT AN "INVESTMENT ENTERPRISE."

In studying the general achievements of the Sage Foundation, one is struck by the fact that the reports of its sociological surveys are sold at so much per copy, quite as if a magazine or newspaper had assigned members of its staff to an investigation, and then, after issuing a free press synopsis, charged a price for all copies of the full reports. So, in respect to the Sage Foundation homes company, while the Foundation financed it, it runs itself separately, and is frankly not a charity, but an "investment enterprise." The explanation is that the wished-for sort of residents would not come here, if it was a charity. It is a demonstration of how much value can be given where the landlord does not exact an exorbitant return. That is all the model tenements pretend to do; that is all the Provident Loan and other remedial loan societies pretend to do—show that money can be made by charging people much less than landlord, loan, pawnbroker and other "sharks" have been exacting.

All the land in Forest Hills Gardens, except land used for public or semipublic purposes, is subject to an annual assessment of two mills per square foot of its area in addition to city taxes. This is equivalent to \$4 a year on a lot 20 by 100 feet. These assessments are for creating a fund to be applied toward the cost of lighting, improving and maintaining the streets, parks, and other open spaces, of collecting garbage, maintaining the sewerage system, etc. Assessments are to be paid to the company and the fund thereby created is to be ad-

ministered by the company. The company will pay into this fund its share of the assessments, in proportion to the area of the lots still owned by it each year. These maintenance charges do not take the place of city or other taxes. They must be paid by the lot owner.

To get down to that common basis of understanding called "grass-acks," here is what the village established by the Sage money, gives and requires:

HOW TO JOIN THE COLONY.

First you must pay in cash 2 per cent of the price of the lot, the balance in 120 monthly installments. A deed will be given when one-half of the purchase price has been paid, the purchaser to execute and deliver to the company a bond and purchase-money mortgage for the unpaid balance, bearing interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent, payable semiannually, which mortgage will run for a period of one, two or three years, as may be desired. The purchaser is to pay the cost of recording the necessary papers, also the mortgage recording tax of one-half per cent.

Houses already up are sold for a cash payment of 10 per cent of house and land. The company will secure for the purchaser, if so desired, a first mortgage for any amount up to 50 per cent of the selling price of the house and lot, payable at the company's option in either three or five years, with interest at not more than 5 1/2 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, the purchaser to pay the recording and acknowledgment fees and the mortgage tax. If a vacant lot is purchased, the company charges 10 per cent advance on the cost of erecting a house upon it.

LIKE A CLUB.

Only one house will be built for a purchaser, and before any contracts pass the company must satisfy itself that the intending entrant to the colony is one who would be congenial to all others in the colony. Before accepting application the company requires references as to the character and business of the applicant; "It is essential to the commercial and social success of the undertaking that prospective buyers should not only be responsible and reputable, but that they should be congenial neighbors to other residents. The company will accept only persons who will in the judgment of the company help it to maintain its standards and to carry out its aims in creating a homogeneous and congenial community."

So if you, Mr. or Mrs. \$7,000 owner (the cheapest is \$6,900) you must pay \$700 cash down and the rest in 120 monthly installments of about \$58, not including assessments and interest. That there is no charity involved in this is evident from the fact that just across the railroad is an ordinary new settlement by a commercial company, the prices for brick and mortar and stucco houses with lots ranging from \$5,900 up to \$1,000 less. You pay \$1,000 for being in the prettier and more restricted Sage surroundings.

UPLIFT THAT PAYS.

"Therefore," frankly declares Robert W. DeForest, "in its business purpose Forest Hills Gardens does not differ materially from other Long Island real estate enterprises. It is not charity. Yet, notwithstanding this emphasis on the business side of the enterprise, a distinct educational purpose exists. Mrs. Russell Sage, and those whom she has associated with her in the Foundation, have been profoundly impressed with the need of better and more attractive housing facilities in the suburbs for persons of modern means. The Russell Sage Foundation expects to accomplish several objects. It will provide more healthful and more attractive homes to many people. It will demonstrate that more tasteful surroundings and open spaces pay in suburban development, and thereby encourage imitation. It will encourage more economical methods of marketing land. It will secure an attractive income for the Foundation."

An exceptional opportunity exists in this new selected community for experiments toward cooperative purchasing. They will be nearer a unit than any other neighborhood community in New York city, with standards, tastes and incomes more nearly equal.

MISCELLANEOUS SHORT STORIES

DAY OF YOUNG OLD MEN

From the London Daily Mail.

This is preeminently the age of "young old men." It has been said by a student of modern England, and it is certainly wonderful as we look around to note how much of the most energetic work in this country is being accomplished by those who have already exceeded the biblical span.

Lord Strathearn, whose activity in business continues unabated, and whose appetite for hard mental exertion is as insatiable as of old, kept his ninety-second birthday yesterday.

Lord Atkinson, the master of Clare college, Cambridge, was 93 yesterday and is fast approaching the record of Dr. Routh, the famous president of Magdalen college, Oxford, who lived into his hundredth year. And today Earl Nelson, the master of the house of lords, keeps his eighty-ninth birthday.

If there is any slackness in this country it is to be found in the rising generation, not in our old men. Earl Roberts puts our youth to shame by

the splendid vigor and persistence of his services to the cause of national defense.

Lord Halsbury, for all his 85 years, is one of the strongest forces in his party in his green old age; his ardor for combat has rather deepened than decreased. Our greatest figure in literature is Thomas Hardy, who at 72 can yet produce poetry that will live. The contrast with the Eighteenth century is certainly extraordinary. Then, in the days of Pitt and Fox, men were counted old at 40 and sank into senility at 45. Now they retain their health and strength, and are young at 80. This does not suggest any loss of vigor in the race.

THE NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC

From the Springfield Republican.

We call the new government a republic, but it is not a republic in the American sense; nor was the old tyranny a tyranny in the European sense. In a way, China has always been more democratic than Europe.

With the exception of the royal family, there is no hereditary aristocracy in China, save to a limited extent among the Manchus. The permanency of birth privileges is allowed to the

royal family, not because it fulfills the functions of an aristocracy, but because it embodies the conception of the nation as one family with a permanent relation to the will of heaven, which so ordained the social nature of man.

The rulers and people are not contrasted and divided. They are not aristocrats and democrats. They are not masters and servants. They are of one family and stand in the same relation as parents and children, as grandparents and descendants. "It is not possible," said Confucius in the Great Learning, "for a man to teach others who cannot teach his own family." Therefore, a ruler, without going beyond his family, completes the lessons of the state. There is filial piety—therewith the sovereign should be served. There is fraternal submission—therewith elders and superiors should be served. There is kindness—therewith the multitude should be served.

These principles permeate the nation. The patriarchal family itself is self-contained and self-ruling. The village commune is equally self-contained and self-governing. Districts are ruled by delegates chosen from the villages and towns, and they, too, are self-governing. The truth assesses the nation, hearing of questions arising in his district and serves to link up this

district to other districts in the new national family.

The result will be simply that the heads of the republic will replace the emperors and begin a new dynasty. "It is not a social revolution effecting a social change. It is only a change of direction; the main business will remain the same."

FORTUNES IN FAKE ANTIQUES

From the New York Sun.

PARIS.—Antiques have become so generally desired that there is no more profitable business than that of dealing in such objects.

"As all the world, and especially all the new world, comes to Paris as soon as prosperity makes pleasure seekers of people, it is in Paris that there are the largest numbers of antique shops. Those who went into business fifty years ago retired with large fortunes, those who took it up 20 years ago are rich, and those who a decade back started business with enough capital and natural flair," as they say in Paris, are quite as well off as their predecessors.

It takes so little ingenuity to pass off counterfeit antiques that it is hardly to be wondered at that crafty shop-

keepers have profited by the fabrication of hundreds and hundreds of newly made grandfather's clocks. For years these have been among the most popular of the old curiosities. Indeed in Brittany entire villages live by the manufacture of such clocks.

Genuine Louis XV. clocks, that stand on the floor and reach to the ceiling, are almost impossible to purchase. The more authentic they are the simpler the lines. But the newly made clocks are gorgeous in decoration and several special models are particularly in vogue with purchasers.

In Paris there are constantly advertisements of old furniture to be sold on account of reverses. This is another trick of dealers. One apartment in Paris has been sold out thus for some five years. The family reverses are like the continuous shows, constantly going on.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

Dr. Burnside Foster in Yale Review.

Does someone ask how humanity has been benefited by this knowledge of physiology and by the kindred knowledge of therapeutics which all this experimental work has developed? Let the answer come from some human

sufferer who has gained relief and perhaps regained health as the result of treatment based upon the intelligent application of some physiological principle to his complaint. Is it difficult to believe that an accurate knowledge of the processes of normal digestion, of the digestive fluids and ferments, has helped many a physician to restore comfort and happiness to patients whose misery, caused by some chronic derangement of these functions, has made life a burden and a curse. Ask some unfortunate sufferer from valvular disease of the heart whether the intelligent use of digitalis or convallaria has made his life more endurable. Have any of my readers ever suffered from, or seen others suffer from, the tortures of neuralgia? The relief following section of the diseased nerve is sometimes little short of marvelous. How did we learn the chemistry and physiology of digestion? How did we learn that certain drugs exercise a powerful and positive action on the heart? How did we learn that pain is transmitted along the nerves and that section of a nerve deprives a certain area of sensation? By the study of the normal functions of living animals.

The new gas-electric railroad cars are extensively used in Germany.

MRS. WILSON MAKES WAFFLES

From the New York Journal.

President-elect Wilson, being a southerner, likes nothing better than real old-fashioned southern cooking. Mrs. Wilson, a southerner like her husband, knows this, and being one of the best cooks in the country, sees that her famous husband gets his full share.

Above everything else Mr. Wilson enjoys a repast of waffles in the southern style, and Mrs. Wilson never fails to see that he has his waffles at every opportunity. Here is her recipe for them. Just as she prepares them for her husband:

Into four cups of well-sifted flour rub a heaping tablespoonful of butter and salt. Break three eggs, placing the yolks in one bowl and the whites in another. Beat each stiffly. Add three cups of sweet milk to the yolks and then to the mixture add the buttered flour, beating briskly, continue to beat for 5 minutes. Into the center of this batter then place two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder and then beat again vigorously. Lastly beat in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and bake immediately in waffle irons. To be served with butter and hot maple syrup.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1913.

"WHOSOEVER WOULD BE FIRST"

THEN came to him the mother of the sons of Zebedee with her sons, worshipping him, and asking a certain thing of him. And he said unto her: What wilt thou?

She saith unto him: Command that these two sons may sit, one on thy right hand, and one on thy left hand, in thy kingdom.

But Jesus answered and said: Ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink the cup that I am about to drink?

They say unto him: We are able.

He saith unto them: My cup indeed ye shall drink; but to sit on my right hand, and on my left hand, is not mine to give, but it is for them for whom it hath been prepared of my Father.

And when the ten heard it, they were moved with indignation concerning the two brethren. But Jesus called them unto him, and said: Ye know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be among you; but whosoever would become great among you shall be your minister; and whosoever will be first among you shall be your servant; even as the son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.

The mother of James and John was but human. Her sons, she believed, had followed faithfully the master. They were two of the three who were always with Jesus. Doubtless she honestly believed they were capable of making greater sacrifices than any of the other disciples; that they had caught more of his spirit. And she was not far from right in this.

But Jesus showed her, and all the disciples, in a few grave words, how entirely she misapprehended what this kingdom was to be that Jesus came to found. It was a kingdom; he told her, in which the greatest would be he who served most; in which the most exalted would be he with the humblest spirit. They were not to strive, as the Gentiles did, for earthly honors and precedence; they were to emulate Jesus, who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

The spirit that was manifested by the mother of the sons of Zebedee is not yet dead, though nineteen centuries have passed since Jesus taught the meaning of real leadership. Church strives against church for leadership; jealousies prevail among the members of individual churches; there is scarcely a movement started in which, sooner or later, this old striving for headship does not crop out.

We have been miserably slow to learn the lesson of ministry of service. Men and women whose final aim it is to bring to pass the coming of the kingdom quarrel among themselves as to the best means. Although all may be seeking the same goal, yet each insists that his particular path is the only path to take. They cannot bear with one another; they find it impossible to give and take; each insists his way is the only way; each contends that he is the only true leader; all find it difficult indeed to follow literally Christ's teaching, that "whosoever would be first among you shall be your servant."

The world needs more of the spirit of ministry; Colorado Springs needs it. When this spirit takes full possession of a man's soul, he has but little time for quarrels over precedence. When a man is giving his whole life, as Jesus did: "a ransom for many," he pays but little attention to the petty differences in method that may exist between himself and other men and women who are giving their lives for the same purpose.

Quarrels between denominations would be few in number if the members of all churches were sincerely, and with all their strength, striving to carry out the work that Jesus left for them. Charitable organizations would not find themselves working at cross purposes with other organizations of like intent if they all had as their greatest purpose the humble service of humanity.

There is so much and so great work to be done that it is a pity any of the efforts of those who sincerely wish to make their lives of service should devote any of their time to bickering with others as sincere as they, while both permit countless opportunities of ministry to pass by unheeded.

We have been accustomed to say, com-

placently, that in Colorado Springs we have a cleaner city than most of our neighbors. But we have but lately had a glimpse of the vast amount of work that still remains to be done here, before this city can really be called Christian. The work cannot be done if those who are willing to work waste their time in a discussion of methods, if this leader and that leader points in a different direction, each insisting that all those who fail to follow him are going a wrong road.

There must be cooperation in service. It can never be that all will believe alike. But those who differ must have tolerance for each other. Instead of criticizing others, they must forget themselves in service. The man whose heart is burning with the desire, not to be ministered unto, but to minister, even to give his life, a ransom for many, will not spend much of his time assailing the motives of those who may not have exactly the same ideas as his own as to how best to go about the task.

It would not be well for humanity to lose ambition. But the ambition of a Christian must be social, not selfish. Instead of the ambition to become great by forcing one's ideas upon others, by becoming such a leader as the Gentiles recognize, there should be substituted the ambition that animated the very soul of Jesus—the ambition to serve humanity more completely than it had ever been served before.

THE IDEAL CONVENTION CITY

COLORADO SPRINGS is on the right track in its endeavor to secure as many conventions, state, national or international, as is possible. That this is the ideal convention city is an assertion based not on civic pride, but on facts. In addition to its climate and scenic attractions, the near proximity of most of these attractions is a great inducement to visitors, especially of the convention type.

Most of the delegates to big conventions live in cities, and do not enjoy meeting in another city where everything is much the same as at home. They want to combine business with pleasure; they want something novel, something different from what they have been accustomed to. Furthermore, they can visit almost all the points of interest of the Pikes Peak Region merely by boarding a street car or an automobile, instead of undergoing a wearisome ride on an excursion train, as is the case in most communities located near famed attractions. Even though a train ride is essential to a sightseeing trip here in one or two instances, the trip itself is a delightful attraction.

A most significant recognition of Colorado Springs' advantage as a convention city is the attitude of Denver boosters. Realizing that nearly all visitors to Colorado are disappointed unless their itinerary includes a trip to the Pikes Peak Region, they have arranged recent programs for Denver meetings to include an extended visit of the delegates to Colorado Springs and vicinity, usually after the convention proper concludes its sessions in the Capital City. Delegates to almost every convention of importance in Denver last summer held a sort of adjourned session in Colorado Springs, such session consisting mainly of diversion and sightseeing. As a result all Colorado received much boosting from thousands of members of various organizations. The Pikes Peak Region offers "all the comforts of home" in that the visitor can get pretty nearly what he wants in Colorado Springs, and yet the rugged mountains, beautiful parks and numerous beauty spots, all close at hand, furnish the novelty obtainable in few places.

With its ample hotel accommodations, excellent service by street car, automobile and carriage, and natural advantages of scenery and climate, Colorado Springs is becoming more and more the convention city of the country.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities.]

WHAT SOCIALISTS MEAN BY REVOLUTION.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
Some people nurse the idea that the socialists mean to spill blood when they accomplish the revolution. Nothing is farther from the truth. The socialists are strongly opposed to war and bloodshed. Why? Because we belong to the working class, the class that does the fighting, the class that has gone through and times to the bloody field of battle to gratify the lust and greed of the master class, who, by falsehood and trickery, made us believe that we were fighting for principle.

But then we were deceived. We believed disputes had to be settled by the rifle and bayonet, the cannon and sword. We had not yet learned to question the motives of those who brought on the wars. Neither had we learned that there is no essential difference between wholesale murder and single-handed murder, so far as morals are concerned.

Revolution signifies "a turning over." It means a fundamental change in the government. When the socialists capture this government by the ballot, then the revolution will take place, and the laws which are now producing the "fundamental change" in the minds of the people, will be enacted into law.

This "fundamental change" will consist simply in

taking the big industries of the nation out of private hands and having them owned by the nation, by the whole people, and by organizing the workers in those industries into efficient working units who will elect their most capable and expert men as heads of departments, managers, superintendents, etc. Thus the capitalist class, the robber class, will be eliminated and the workers will be trained to work cooperatively and manage their own affairs.

So, you see, the socialists will enact laws declaring the present system illegal and socialism will be established by legal and orderly processes.

FRANK D. WARREN
Colorado Springs, Feb. 1.

THE I. W. W. VIEWPOINT.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
Labor-saving devices are constantly returning to the ranks of the unemployed workers who are willing to work, who must work to consume. Unemployed workers do not cease consuming, so the Industrial Workers propose to own these labor-saving devices which labor has produced for the simple reason they don't want to die or merely exist, but must live. You politicians know this and try to get us workers rattled about the I. W. W. You propose that the government should now buy the industries of the present owners; they would pay them with interest-bearing bonds, so we workers would continue supporting these parasites and they would not have to bother about the management of these industries.Thomas Lawson estimates two billion dollars a year are paid as interest on overcapitalized stock. One hundred million inhabitants of this United States pay twenty dollars each every year; the average family of five pays one hundred dollars— at the wage of two dollars a day the breadwinner must work fifty days to pay for his family's appreciation of these conditions. Fifty days are practically one-sixth of his year's time wasted. Overproduction must be sold with a profit in foreign markets, opened by force of arms, if necessary, by our patriotic workers. After the war we workers pay the interest on an increased national debt. Capital, which didn't fight on the battlefield, received the interest on this debt. We don't believe Ektor made the statement "use poison on the hotel guests," if he did why don't you prosecute him? The French workers successfully used sabotage. Workers learn from experience. J. E. ALLEY.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 1.To the Editor of The Gazette:
I wish to take issue with an editorial which appeared in your paper, dated January 31, which you headed "An Industrial Poison."

You were very ready to cast your readers' attention to the present report which charged Editor of the I. W. W. with wishing to endanger the lives of the capitalists. Why didn't you also state that Ektor has denied this charge and has insisted that he told the strikers not to endanger the lives of anyone? You also quoted Haywood at great length and would leave the impression that he too is advocating murder. You also quoted others. It seems that you wished to leave the impression that the I. W. W. will not hesitate at the taking of life.

The I. W. W. and its leaders have never advocated the taking of life. They have been vindicated time after time. At Lawrence they were charged with taking life—the world knows they never did. At Spokane the same thing was charged; the same thing was charged again at San Diego, and again at Little Falls, N. Y. And in each and every case they have been found not guilty.

You also would have us believe that the aims of the I. W. W. and the socialists are not the same. The fact is they are both agreed as to the end in view. They differ slightly as to how to attain this end. Haywood was correct when he said we have no right to respect the present laws. Why should we respect the law? The law is made against the working class and is enforced against this class. If it were not true there would be no I. W. W. or Socialist party. Debs says the same thing, our party platform says so. Marx in his manifesto says so. George Washington had no respect for the law; Abraham Lincoln, after failing for 300,000 troops for the civil war, was compelled in order to get means to carry on the war to sign a bill which he had contempt for. Mr. Lincoln also had contempt for the law. Ben Butler and Wendell Phillips also had contempt for the law. All great men of all ages who have had the courage to take up the cause of the oppressed have had contempt for the law. D. M. STOREY.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 1.

Some Interesting Letters

By RUTH CAMERON.

The question as to whether it is better to spank or not to spank is still on the carpet. Any one not interested will please read some other part of the paper.

"I have never been a spanker," says a correspondent who signs himself "A young bachelor," "but in my juvenile days was frequently a spanker. I do not believe in spanking, or other forms of corporal punishment, unless the child is afflicted with 'pure cussedness.' In my opinion the parent who administers punishments which cause pain is long on muscular strength, and short on mental ability. He (or she) finds it easier to give the child a wallop than to logically explain to the child wherein it is wrong. It was a vigorous 'thrashing,' given me by my father, that impelled me to run away from home when I was 15 years of age. (But I kept my mother posted as to my whereabouts.) It was corporal punishment that first made me feel the need of proficiency in my vocabulary. My mother in all her life never did anything that could cause physical pain, and she was always gentle in her reproofs and admonitions. I know you will believe me when I say that it always pleased me to please her. You may be sure that with the normal child, moral suasion is more effective than the rod, the whip, the switch, or the spanking. Don't spank, or whip, or flog your children, unless you are willing to admit that they have inherited nasty tempers and vicious dispositions."

Here is the other side of the case, expressed by a woman:
"It seems to me that the modern method of bringing up children will be responsible for a national calamity. I believe in corporal punishment, a punishment which they understand, which is soon over, and always comes when promised, and of course suited to the age of a child. A little slap on the hand which persists in dropping toys, a smart tugging on the legs which run away, are far less harmful than shutting up a child, depriving him of privileges, etc., which I know so often lead to deceitfulness, or an attack of nerves." I am also sure that six months is not too early for a child to mind when properly instructed."And here's a valuable letter from a woman who not only tells us what not to do, but what to do:
"I understand how a mother can strike, or beat, a little tender morsel of her own flesh and blood. It is not an impossibility for me to do that. Yet do not think for a moment I understand the necessity for discipline—my girl of 12 has been made to mind from the time, as you so aptly put it, she was old enough to throw her toys down for the pleasure of having them brought back to her. Here were given back to her once. She learned. Indeed, I have not a friend who has not criticized me for being overly strict with her, but she is a child for whom one 'no' suffices, and all my friends are glad to have her visit them. She has never been spanked, not even had the little fingers slapped; yet I have required implicit obedience from babyhood. It has required a great deal of thought, much patience, un-

limited love, but is that any more than their due? She is no 'angel child,' she has a strong will, but I always determine that mine shall be a bit the stronger. I strive hard to impress upon her that the wrong does not consist in doing what I tell her not to do, but in doing the thing that is not right—that I do not punish her because she has disobeyed me, but because she has done wrong and she must obey only because of my superiority in age and experience that enables me to judge better than she what constitutes right. I try to have her reason these things for herself, to show her where every wrong act has an evil result.

"We have great discussions of these subjects. My friends say, 'Oh, it is in the child,' but I will claim the credit for my system, for she is only a normal, healthy, strong-willed, naturally obstinate girl, and I know her good behavior is the direct result of the way her mind has been trained from birth."

SCRIPTURE

JOB 38:1-8.

Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said:
Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?

Gird up now thy loins like a man: for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me.

Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare if thou hast understanding.

Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it?

Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner stone thereof?

When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?

Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?

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Both in these letters and the others that I received, the antipathy certainly has the day, in numbers at least.

THE LADY FROM MUNCIE

New York Again Being Dazzled by the Indiana Woman.

Zoe H. Beckley in the New York Mail. Not since the Queen of Sheba, Cleopatra and Queen Isabella; not since King Solomon, "Diamond Jim" Brady—pshaw! I mean, not since diamonds were trumps, was ever such a double-decked, complicated, blazing ornament of big, scintillating diamonds worn by mere woman.

It is an Armet—I unwittingly spell it with a capital A—and is the 1913 contribution of the Mrs. Anthony who came from Muncie, Ind., last year, wearing diamonds in the heels of her shoes. She's back again now with \$50,000 worth of new gowns, more or less, and diamonds on her—well, patience, I'm going to describe 'em now.

Sit Tight and Harken!
Here is the latest sensation from Muncie:A tiara-like diamond armet, four inches wide, and rising four inches high, all intricately bejeweled on platinum. This is connected by a long chain of big diamonds with—
A dinner ring large and heavy, set with two-carat stones, some of them of their in all.
This ornament may be taken apart and worn as several different ornaments, though one would never suppose that Mrs. Anthony would do it.
Oh, I nearly forgot, along with the armet Mrs. Anthony wears earrings consisting of three diamonds each, the largest being three carats, and the other two two carats each; also a brooch nearly as big as the armet, and is diamond rings.

Sentimental, Too.

There is one ring which is more precious to Mrs. Anthony than all the others combined, and is the least costly. This is a modest gold ring set with eight one-quarter-carat diamonds, given to her by her parents on the occasion of her graduation from school.

She always places it first when putting on her rings. The simple, fond letter which accompanied this gift is also highly prized by Mrs. Anthony, who says that sentiment is to her the most beautiful thing on earth.

But still she likes diamonds, too.

SOCIAL IMPOSSIBLES

From the Kansas City Star.

At the theatrical performance he remarked in a loud tone of voice that the company was not nearly so good as the one he saw in New York.

He inquired with some asperity what his wife had done with the 50 cents he gave her week before last.

She carefully struck her chewing gum on the mantelpiece.

She said "thank you" to the waiter. He walked out of the dining room with a toothpick clasped firmly between his teeth.

He talked volubly with her during the progress of the act.

Cramming the women and children huddled aside, he leaped nimbly to the running board of the car.

Her escort followed the usher along the aisle and took a seat. She sat down beside him in the seat next the aisle.

At the breakfast table he sat opposite his wife, deeply engrossed in the morning paper.

He took his child into the saloon while he ate his dinner.

He inquired, suspiciously, over the telephone, "Who is this?"

He carried his toothbrush in his upper left-hand vest pocket.

He occupied the position next to the aisle in the empty car seat.

It was a cold day and the car was crowded, but he declined to move up the aisle.

He hastily boarded the street car while it was moving and before it stopped at the crowded street corner.

After he had alighted he crossed his knife and fork, flicked the crumbs from his test, pushed away his plate and leaped back in his chair.

As she went down the street he touched his hat and waved his hand in recognition.

They trudged through the snow, he following in her tracks.

England annually imports 160,000,000 pounds of rags.

Miss Anna M. Tweed of New York city (formerly of Colorado Springs) will give a special exhibition of the famous Wallace Nutting Platinum Water Color Pictures at this store Monday and Tuesday.

More than 700 pictures will be on display.

Patrons may place orders for later delivery.

HARDY'S

16 N. Tejon

Exclusive Local Agents

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

February 2, 1883.

A free reading room was opened in the Grace church parish house, on the southwest corner of Platte avenue and Weber street. This was the first free reading room in Colorado Springs.

The country was in the grip of another blizzard. In Colorado Springs it was 18 below zero at midnight.

Theillard hall in the Wells & Prewitt block was sold by W. F. Dewey to B. F. Waldron and John McTier.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

February 2, 1893.

The Grand Junction Star announced that 1,000,000 trees would be planted in the Grand valley that spring. Fruit culture was in its infancy.

Prof. E. S. Parsons was one of the three pitchers for the college team and was hailed as a great acquisition. There were few conference rules in those days.

Members of the Country club went to Calhan by special train for a big hunt.

THE HASKIN LETTER

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
XVII—COSMOPOLITAN SHANGHAI.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Books, articles and poems by the ton have been written on China. Foreigners by the hundred have covered the shelves of the world's libraries with volumes devoted to Chinese history, its people, its peculiarities and its possibilities. A survey of all this might make one think that western workers in the "Celestial Empire" have done nothing there, are nothing there. For every 20 writers who serve up musty lore there is hardly one to tell the vivid story of occidental influence in that old but not unchangeable land. Whenever such a rarity appears he gets his inspiration from Shanghai, the hub of foreign activity in China.

Peking has its matchless treasures. Soochow its grand canal, ranking its relics of the Ming emperors, Chetoo its missions and its lazes, Canton its curios and Hongkong its peak, but Shanghai is just Shanghai, and there is none like it. Shanghai has refreshing bits of the wonders the others display to the extent of satiety, with plenty of additional attractions distinctly Shanghai. Its rivals cannot even do it the compliment of imitation. Shanghai is oriental. Shanghai is occidental. It has been a foreign metropolis for 50 years, before many American cities were ever heard of. All roads lead to Shanghai, as they are supposed to lead to Rome. They reach it through river junks, railroads from the interior, merchantmen from the north and south coasts, liners from Japan, Australia, India, Europe and America.

"Garden of Central China."

Shanghai occupies the tip of Kiangsu province, the garden of central China. The site is on the west bank of the Rwaak-po river, in the extreme eastern part of the province, just a stone's throw from the mighty Yangtze klang, and only 20 miles from the ocean. Back of it is a fertile alluvial plain of 45,000 square miles, supporting a population of many growing millions, the fruits of whose labor go to Shanghai by steam and sail. In front is a large share of the China's commerce of the world.

In 1842 Shanghai became an open port for foreign trade along with Nanjing, Amoy and Ningpo, following the opium war waged against China by Great Britain and France. At the end of the first year of general trade it boasted of only 23 foreign residents, one jointly consul, 11 business houses and two Protestant missionaries, with a small native population. Today it is one of the world's great ports, and boasts 450,000 people, of whom 15,000 are foreigners, gleaned from every country on the globe, all beneficiaries of a total annual trade aggregating \$250,000,000 gold.

Foreign Section Grows.

Western official rule over Shanghai began over 50 years ago. At the suggestion of the British consul, a narrow strip of land about one mile long and about as wide was set aside for foreigners. This became the British and French settlements, bounded by Szechow creek and the Yang-king canal. Later the Americans were given a concession across the creek. For a time the settlements were governed by the British, French and American consuls. As the foreign city grew and foreign interests developed, so the administration of its affairs became systematized. Management of public business was later vested in a municipal council

Occidental business Success.
All the banks, leading business houses and principal clubs have their own buildings. There is a plentiful supply of newspapers in English, French, Chinese and Japanese. The North China Daily News, a typical British organ of the colonial type, is a power daily, with a record of 15 years of publication to bolster up its conservatism. The China Press, an American daily, started two years ago by Thomas F. Millard, is already huge success, by virtue of hard work and good editing on the best American lines, and enjoys the largest circulation of all foreign journals in the Far East.

Chinese faith in occidental methods is shown in the way the natives have soaked into the settlements. Their stores are seen everywhere and scores of exorbitant or wealthy men own or occupy palatial residences. Approximately 125,000 Chinese live there, while the population of the old Chinese city, with its typically dirt streets and cluttered-up stores, is about 250,000. Foreigners in the settlement number 4,000 Britons, 3,000 Japanese, 1,500 Portuguese, 1,000 Americans, possibly 1,000 Germans and a few Scandinavians. The Chinese have a right to vote and otherwise control the settlement, and there are thousands of them, are so well satisfied with matters as they are that the leave public business entirely to the foreigners. This is worthy of note, inasmuch as the total assessed valuation at the present time is \$50,000,000 gold.

Composite Judiciary.
One of the interesting features of Shanghai is the composite judiciary. By virtue of their extra-territorial rights, the nations have their own

(Continued on Next Page.)

Shaw, Premier
Panaceaist of the Age
Nothing is right but himself, the famous G. Bernard Shaw—He has a Remedy for Everything From Social Conditions to the Course of the Stars

From the Saturday Evening Post
The only thing in the universe George Bernard Shaw thinks he personally could not improve upon is himself. For all other doctrines, persons, creeds, landscapes, natural functions, policies, parties, food, clothing, literature, political visions, sciences, arts, crafts, theories, philosophies and any other demonstration of any field of endeavor in his own country, which is England, or in any and every other country, he is prepared to furnish plans and specifications showing how he would make over anything and everything according to his ideas, and with great resultant improvement and incidental benefit to the human race, in course.

Hiding himself apart as the one perfect specimen of the handwork of nature and the embellishments of civilization, thereupon, he is willing and anxious to undertake the reconstruction and amendment of all other animate and inanimate things, of all beliefs and all believers. On days when he is feeling especially fit it is no task for him to dash off in a few hours a comprehensive, detailed method for the reform of civilization as a whole; and even when he is a bit seedy he can elaborate between breakfast and tea a project for the remaking of the Caucasian race—and not half try! The remodeling of civilization is but an hour's diversion for him, and the renovation of an individual requires but a few minutes' thought.

He is the premier panaceaist of the age. He has a remedy for everything from social conditions to the courses of the stars. Nothing is right but himself. Every time he leaves his home on Adelphi terrace, in London, he has contrived a new and important reform before he has reached the corner of Adam street; and by the time he has turned up the Strand and come to Trafalgar square he has torn the everlasting upholstery off the nebular hypothesis and is engaged on a device for slowing down the revolutions of the earth.

However, problems like this are of no general interest; and he must be of general living to make. So he usually dabbles with the alteration of the social fabric to fit his ideas and the revision of such democracy as there is to suit his judgment on the subject. Starting early with the broad, general proposition that whatever is wrong, he reached the conclusion that nothing can be right until he fixes it, and he has worked along these lines for years. Everytime he hands down an opinion it is final and irrevocable until such time as he needs make some more copy on that phase of his subject—when he, being the court of last resort, revokes his former irrevocable decision in such manner as copy necessities may demand, and gets away with it!

Shaw is the most advanced and scientific joshier of the day. He has the wisdom, too, to josh himself on occasions, not because he thinks he is deserving the josh, even from himself, but because he understands the human nature he pricks and prods well enough to know that a critic who criticizes himself gets further with the ordinary subject of his censure or analysis than a critic who spares himself and never spares others. Being a critic his chief aversion is a critic, and nobody can blame him for that; for the self complacency of the usual critic who sets himself up as a judge—ordinarily by standards of his own making—over the work of others is even less mentalities than Shaw's.

The Haskin Letter

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
XVIII—COSMOPOLITAN
SHANGHAI
By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)
consular courts. To bring criminal prosecution or civil suit against a foreigner it is necessary to try him before his own consul or consular general. There are 14 of these, so that one sees 14 sets of national laws in operation side by side. There is a Chinese mixed court which tries Chinese, who are prosecuted or sued by foreigners. The judge is a Chinese with a foreign assessor on the bench with him, this assessor being the consul of the foreign plaintiff. In addition to all this the British maintain a supreme court, and the Americans have the United States court for China, from whose decisions appeal is taken to the United States circuit court of appeals and the supreme court of the United States. Americans and their institutions have always exercised great influence. In common with many other nations, we maintain our own postoffice, so that a letter will go there from the United States or its possessions with an ordinary 2-cent stamp.

Shanghai flourishes as a seaport, in spite of being 20 miles from the ocean. All the big ships anchor at Wusung, and their passengers and cargo are taken up by tug. The tonnage of the port grew from practically nothing in 1842 to over 3,000,000 tons in 1884, and now it is about 17,000,000 tons annually.

Exports Are Heavy.
Shanghai exports silk, tea, rice, cotton, hides, skins, furs, wool, wheat, beans. Of the total, Great Britain takes 18 per cent, the United States, 12, and Japan, 10 per cent. The rest is scattered. Its imports are principally cotton yarn, metals, sugar, petroleum, coal. Of the total, Great Britain supplies 31 per cent, Japan, 18, and the United States, 11 per cent. American imports could easily be doubled if our manufacturers would only go after the business in a business-like and wholehearted fashion. A number of manufacturing concerns in Shanghai turn out clothes, cigarettes, pianos, carriages and furniture, and there are two large dock and marine engineering concerns.

Shanghai has had its political and commercial storms, and weathered them all. The Taiping rebels, captured the place in 1853, and held it for two years. In 1860-61 foreign volunteers fought with Chinese to beat off an insurgent fanatic band. The dire-

There Are Buttons -and Buttons The New Ones Are at Hibbard's

—There has not been for many years such a fashion demand for button garments as one fashion paper says: "Wherever buttons can be used, with or without good taste, the designers have employed them in decoration. Small, novel styles and shapes will dominate."

"For wash dresses" we have the white pearl buttons in all of the desirable shapes and sizes. Colored pearls, too, in brown, navy blue and red. The practice of sewing pearl and crystal buttons on with contrasting color of thread is still in vogue and lends a tone of distinction to otherwise plain models.

White crochet buttons, all on washable bone molds. Sizes from the smallest for waists to the largest for coats and suits. Crochet buttons are used particularly on linen, ratine and such materials.

Crystal buttons have been very stylish and promise to be even more so this Spring. Striking decoration for blouses and dresses of net, chiffon or silk, as well as on yokes of gowns of either silk or cotton fabrics. Small sizes in small flat or cup shapes and larger ones in staple styles. Clear or amber.

"For tailored suits and coats" we have a wide range of colors, self shank or four-hole styles of fine ivory. The demanded sizes and colors for men's suits and coats, too.

Fancy buttons for women's coats offer a wide range. Metal or gallalith with pearl centers, black banded white ivory, crystals, metal, large pearls, also pongee or smoke rim with white center.

It is buttons you want "Try Hibbard's First." That is the sure way to new things.

Open at 8:30 A. M.
Close at 5:30 P. M.
Every Week Day

Opening Exhibit of the Choicest of Early Spring Waists

This showing only emphasizes our superiority in waists. It's early for such a comprehensive showing, we know, but we have made preparations in the belief that Colorado Springs women want new things early when they are at their best. To be seen now are waists of silk, among which crepe de chine is prominent; others of linens, lingerie materials, etc. Your detailed inspection requested at this time.

Beautiful silk crepe de chine waists, in plain navy blue, black and white. Price \$5.75.

More elaborate models of crepe de chine in white, the new Robespierre collars with lace set in the front, otherwise trimmed with navy blue chiffon. These are \$7.50.

Handsome navy blue messaline waists, trimmed with ivory and crystal buttons; the Robespierre collar has a net yoke inside. Price \$6.

Rich chiffon waists, with foundations of silk, net or lace, navy blue, medium blue, black and white. Prices \$5, \$5.75 and \$6.75.

Pongee silk shirts in the natural color soft collar and cuffs with self covered buttons only \$5.

Blue striped silk waists, thoroughly washable, with the wide, low Robespierre collars \$2.95.

Satin messaline waists in a good line of colors plain styles but excellently made \$3.95.

Plain linen shirt and tailored styles pleated and hand embroidered stiff collars and cuffs, others with low soft collars. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$3.95.

dere following this crisis led to the and the future looks bright indeed for administration of the local customs service by the British, French and Americans, resulting finally into the organization of the foreign-controlled Chinese Imperial customs and post service. There was a panic in the early sixties over cotton and tea speculation, and there were hard times two years ago, when the rubber boom collapsed. The recent revolution disturbed local trade and led up current movements, but the imports increased rather than decreased. Business is now at its best.

Tomorrow—THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA. XVIII—Peking the Wonderful.

A FAD FOR STATUES OF DOGS

From the European Edition of the New York Herald.
LONDON.—Every dog has its day, but how long after the day is done,

Announcing the Readiness for Your Inspection of the Choicest of Spring and Summer FABRICS SILKEN WOOLEN COTTON

() F COURSE there are snows and chill winter winds yet to come, but that in no way interferes with the preparation for the summer days to follow. The sight of these new things will make you wish a hurried exit of winter for never have we been so splendidly prepared as early as this year. Read below briefly of these, but a trip of inspection to the store is the best way—and we cordially invite you.

As to Silks

The newest things of course as well as all staple lines are always here—the silk store of Colorado Springs.

Crepe de chine will be very popular and used in many new ways. Light and the darker colorings and black and white at 75c (twenty-three inches wide) and \$1.50 (thirty inches wide). Finer qualities in white and black at \$2 (forty inches wide) and \$2.50 (forty-four inches wide).

Brocades—one of the new and stylish spring silks—a beautiful line at \$1.50 to \$2 per yard. Dark and light colors and black and white, twenty-seven to thirty-six inches wide.

Silks of a serge weave for tailor suits particularly though perfectly adapted to dresses or waists—neat stripes in wanted colorings—fully guaranteed at \$1.25 a yard.

Satin Charmeuse—the very fashionable silk, at \$2, forty inches wide.

Messalines—the lustrous, satiny silk in any color you want—twenty-six inches wide, at 75c.

Suiting mixtures in stripes, checks, etc., exceptionally strong lines of both foreign and domestic weaves, in all the new worsted colors, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Novelty and plain covers, checked suitings and coatings, white and black striped suitings, serges, plain and novelty cream materials, corded and crepe weaves, at \$1 to \$2.50 per yard.

When you want serges—"Try HIBBARD'S FIRST." We will show you the best values seen anywhere at 50c up to \$2.25 per yard. Always a big line of navy blues, black, creams, browns, grays, etc. Our \$1 serge in navy blue and other colors is a \$1.25 grade elsewhere.

Woolens for Suits, Dresses or Coats

—Rough weaves on the order of ratines, eponges, crashes and crepe weaves are some of the new dress goods. These come in white and self color stripes and plain colors—cream, tan, gray, brown, navy blue, black, etc., at \$1 and \$1.50 per yard—fifty to fifty-six inches wide.

Wash Fabrics in Colors and White

Ginghams in variety to suit the most exacting buyer. Domestic and imported weaves in strikingly new designs, at 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c and 25c per yard.

Dress Linens—white, naturals, and colors in blouse, crash, Ratine and Cassack weaves, 19c to \$1 a yard.

12-inch bordered ratines; this very stylish fabric in white and colors, at \$1 per yard.

"Madrasilk"—something new and in a beautiful array of patterns—29c per yard; thirty-two inches wide.

Czarina-Repps—a handsome corded wash fabric with a distinctive silky finish, perfectly fast colors, at 20c per yard.

Other new things as well as staple weaves to be seen now are Ramony batistes, printed linaires, Punjab percales, plain and striped poplins, grosgrain suitings, plisses, Madras de luxe, plain and fancy crepes, ripplettes, galateas, Egyptian tissues, etc., all at pleasing reasonable prices.

White Sherrettes—have a finish like fine handkerchief linen—wash perfectly and do not muss easily. Have you ever used this dainty fabric for dresses, waists, etc.? Our line embraces many numbers from 15c to 75c a yard.

White wash fabrics, plain and novelty pique repps and corduroys at 25c to 50c a yard. Plain and fancy voiles at 25c to 95c a yard. Plain and novelty weave linens for all purposes at 32c to \$1. Linen finish suitings at 15c to 29c. Flaxons, the ever popular materials, in plain or checked and striped, 20c to 35c.

MAKE YOUR SPRING CLOTHES WITH STANDARD PATTERNS.

—It's a way of securing the utmost in style with no danger of a misfit if the simple instructions are observed. Dozens of new models now designed especially for this season's fabrics. Standard Patterns cost only 15c each and we keep a complete stock.

The Spring Fashion quarterly or the Designer Magazine are full of clever new fashions. Get a copy. Try Standard Patterns.

At \$1 We have three good models, short, medium or long lengths, made of excellent batiste, with three pairs of hose supporters.

Other models, too, assure you of a perfect fit in American Lady's.

Do Spring Dresses Interest You? Of Course!

For character—for style for individuality—for value, well, that's what our dresses are noted for. And when we say Spring dresses—we mean the coming Spring—and we will show you nothing else. This showing is all new. We have some older dresses, to be sure, but they are every one to themselves and we are selling them at substantial reductions. We ask you now to see our new dresses.

FOR EVENING WEAR

—Crepe de chine and crepe mettons are more than ever popular. Dresses for party, theater or dancing—in chic new shaped models. Rich new shades of pink, blue, white and tan—\$18 to \$25.

FOR STREET AND AFTER-NOON

—Cloth dresses in several original models, navy and Copenhagen blues and cream, of serges, crepe and Bedford cords—\$6.75 to \$25.

WASH DRESSES

It is in this line that we are now strongest and best prepared. Voiles, ratines, grosgrains, wool crepe voiles, ratine embroidered voiles, eponge and the especially new heavy natural color Cassack linens. There are plain whites, pinks, tans and naturals and the beautiful new sand color others with contrasting trimmings of ribbons, ball fringe, crocheted buttons, crystal buttons, ratine embroidery, etc. Many new things about these that we cannot tell—but that you can see. Will you come? These dresses range from \$4.75 to \$25.

The New "American Lady" Corsets Are Here

It matters not what price you pay \$1 or \$3—you are getting the maximum corset value that your money can buy, if you take the American Lady. In spite of the fact that most all corset materials have advanced in price, these 1913 models are the best values we have ever offered. A number of the styles we carry are described below.

At \$4.50 a medium low bust model of beautiful silk dotted French coutil, daintily trimmed with valenciennes lace, long deep hips with three pairs of heavy supporters attached.

At \$3.50 a heavy mercerized batiste model of a pretty bow-knot pattern, low bust finished with shadow lace edge and beading, long hips.

At \$3 a good model for slender figures, medium high bust with long hips, made of mercerized batiste, prettily lace trimmed.

At \$2 a firm batiste corset with low bust and long hips. Three pairs of good hose supporters.

At \$1.50 One good batiste model is a low bust long hip style and another with a little higher bust for the longer waisted figure splendid hose supporters attached.

At \$1.25 Batiste model, medium bust, long hips, with the new reinforced gore, neatly trimmed.

At \$1 We have three good models, short, medium or long lengths, made of excellent batiste, with three pairs of hose supporters.

Other models, too, assure you of a perfect fit in American Lady's.

Hibbard & Company

THE QUOTATIONS USED MOST

The vote of the people as to the most hard worked quotations from (1) Shakespeare, (2) Milton, (3) Dryden, (4) Pope, (5) Cowper, (6) Campbell, (7) Byron, (8) Shelley, (9) Wordsworth, (10) Tennyson, has resulted as follows:
(1) To be or not to be.
(2) They also serve who only stand and wait.
(3) None but the brave deserves the fair.

(4) A little learning is a dangerous thing.
(5) The cups that cheer but not inebriate.
(6) Distance lends enchantment to the view.
(7) Truth is always stranger than fiction.
(8) Hail to thee, blithe spirit.
(9) We are seven.
(10) 'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.
We think these hard-worked quotations have a right to at least an eight-hour day.

News of the Week From Across the Water

By Special Cable From the International News Service

RUSSIAN DUMA SURPRISES EUROPE WITH LIBERALITY

All Expected It Would Be Reactionary, But Prophecies Go for Naught, as Shown by Its Record So Far

By FREDERICK WERNER.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The fourth Russian duma has certainly surprised all Europe. For months the German, as well as the Russian press, has been telling the world that the duma would be a very conservative and reactionary one, being entirely ruled by the large estate owners and the big landowners. When it assembled, however, it did all prophecies to shame, for it is undoubtedly more liberal than its predecessors, though this, of course, does not mean very much.

A number of men who were expected to be conservatives have turned out to be Octobrists, and many of the members from whom the press were far from as conservative as the head of the holy synod, M. Sahler, would like. The result is, therefore, that the balance of power in the duma is held by the Octobrists; that is to say, people belonging to what in Germany would be called the party of the center, neither reactionary nor radical. The radicals, who have an excellent leader in Mitiukov, have come back the stronger—having won at the elections in all the big cities.

People outside of Russia, as a rule, are inclined to shrug their shoulders and say that it matters little who has the majority in the duma, as no duma ever does anything. This is rather a rash conclusion. The third duma was greatly hampered by the control of the empire and the government, yet it passed several educational and agricultural measures, one of the latter being of greater importance to the Russian farmer than even the abolition of the serfdom.

Two Factions in Cabinet.
The Russian government's efforts to get a majority in the duma and its actions are greatly influenced by the strength of the various parties. These parties represent the different classes of the Russian upper class, and the czar's government is no means inclined to go against public opinion among the aristocracy, the officials and the wealthy bourgeoisie.

As a rule there are two factions in every Russian cabinet, and at present it may be said that Prime Minister Kokovzov, together with the minister of foreign affairs, Sazonov, and the minister of agriculture, Krivosheina, are Liberals and favor peace. The minister of education, Rassev, and the chief of the holy synod, Sahler, represent the reactionaries, and Kokovzov is said to be greatly pleased that the fourth duma has failed to come in.

Princess Henriette, Duchess of Vendome



PARIS, Feb. 1.—Now that the estate of her vasty wealthy but frugal mother, the late Duchess of Vendome, is about to be settled, the Duchess of Vendome, whose home is here, is planning to entertain on a scale befitting her rank. Her mother was the wealthiest member of her branch of the Hohenzollern family, being much richer than the emperor of Germany. But she was a thrifty soul and while she was piling up millions under the able financial guidance of the late King Leopold, she kept the purse strings tightly drawn. Even when her daughter, Henriette, married the Duke of Vendome she declined to settle a large sum on them and at the date was not greatly endowed with this world's goods. The couple have been obliged to live in comparative modesty.

But all this will soon be changed. The duchess plans to open one of the largest houses in Paris and to entertain on a royal scale as any hostess of the French capital. She will be ably assisted by her sister, Princess Charles of Hohenzollern, who resides in Berlin. These royal ladies are sisters to the king of Belgium and now that their mother's great wealth is to be at their disposal they will occupy a position of prestige in European society second to none outside of the crowned heads.

The Duchess of Vendome has four daughters to whom she is devoted. It is chiefly for their sake that she is planning this brilliant social campaign.

FORCE LEADERS TO CHANGE TACTICS

Want Tariff Reform, but Have to Eliminate Food Tax Plank

NO MONEY, PARTY DOOMED

Politicians Are More Stupid Than Rank and File of Voters

By PHILLIP EVERETT.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The English are fond of calling themselves a practical people and perhaps they are. I shall not raise the question, though I will ask any American who has ever lived in an English house in winter with its old-fashioned heating apparatus and strange arrangement of rooms to judge for himself. English politicians, however, are beyond the slightest doubt, practical people and the present political situations inside both the great parties bears sufficient testimony hereof.

The Unionists, being in opposition and longing for office, need votes more than anything else, and to get these votes they have, like the practical people they are, after a short transitory period of conscientious qualms, given up their customary lofty talk of ideals and principles and come down to hard, practical, unvarnished talk.

Want Tariff Reform.
Their leaders want tariff reform and colonial preference, whatever that may mean, as much as they ever did, but the voters, without whom they can never get to the trough of office, did not like the idea of voting for men who, they were told, were going to lay duty on their bread even if they were assured that "the foreigner" would pay the increase in price. So the party leaders, after a fight among themselves, decided to take the food tax plank out of their platform, at the same time making no secret of their mental reservation to put the plank back afterwards.

So much for the Tory party, which, having repaired its punctures, is back in the race.

Then there is the government, consisting of leaders who are momentarily at least at the trough. These are equally practical people, as I am going to show. Two things are necessary in politics: votes and money. The Liberal party has at present a sufficiency of votes behind them, but one member of the cabinet, Chancellor Lloyd George, had inaugurated a policy of land reform which had the fault that although it was a thorn in the side of the plutocratic Tories it was equally displeasing to the few rich landowners within the Liberal party who supply the party's sinews of war.

Without Money, Party Doomed.
Without money the Liberal party was doomed, so its practical leaders dropped land reform like a hot coal, although it has been an accepted tenet of the Liberal creed for years, that it was the key to the whole social problem. On Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman put it, the Liberal party intended to put their money on the pound, and not on the pheasant. Lloyd George's proposed tax on land, applauded by Liberal party caucus, was to pave the way to a redistribution of all kinds of social evils. It was to abolish unemployment, raise wages, do away with slums and in every way to be a forerunner of the millennium.

Now this key has been dropped and a red herring has been dragged across the trail to distract the voters' attention.

The English politicians are practical people, and the English well, perhaps they are no more stupid than the voters of most other countries. They are willing to vote when asked to do so, and why should they be asked to do more, thinking voters are the base of politicians and the English politicians are practical people.

King Peter of Serbia



The king of Serbia is one of the commanding figures of Europe brought into bold relief by the war between Turkey and the Balkans. Throughout that crisis he has conducted himself with extraordinary sagacity. And in the perplexing entanglement with Austria, which for a time threatened to overrun his country with the Austrian soldiery, he evinced a poise and diplomatic finesse that were widely commented upon in the press of Europe and America.

While making a short journey from Belgrade recently King Peter was seized with a fainting attack and was rushed back to his capital and put under the care of court physicians. The medical men said he was suffering from nervous exhaustion brought on by the strain of the war. He has not yet fully recovered his health.

WAVE OF MORAL REFORM HITS FRANCE

Old Enthusiasm for Army Revived Despite Efforts of Socialists

DEMAND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Depopulation of Country Has Now Passed the Critical Point

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.
PARIS, Feb. 1.—The awakening in France of the old time love and enthusiasm for the army is only a part of the wonderful renaissance of the French people who are at last emerging from the despondent and criminal spirit of laissez-faire, which took possession of the nation after the terrible defeat of 1911. A wave of moral reform is sweeping the country and the French courts, which are industriously exposing the evils under which the country has been and is suffering, are being applauded by all classes of the people, because they have the courage to point out where reforms are most needed. A few years ago the same judges would have been regarded and probably forced to resign.

In full harmony with M. Falloux, the famous member of the French academy, who no longer ago declared that all moral reform must be preceded by a radical change in French marital relations, a well-known Parisian judge, the other day denounced the modern French marriage.

Critiques Present-Day Marriage.
"In ancient times," he said, "marriage was founded solely upon the love of two persons of different sex. But what has marriage come to now? Today the social system looks upon marriage as a financial contract, made for the purpose of thwarting the possible swindling tricks of either husband or wife, and to lull the lurking suspicions of both; for the true foundation of marriage is money. The man looks out for a dowry and the woman buys both a protector and a steward for the management of her property, who is supposed to be more experienced than she would be."

The depopulation of France, which now fortunately seems to have passed the critical point, is also, to a great extent, due to the neglect of the authorities to enforce the present law and of the chamber of deputies to frame new and stern measures against a certain class of criminals which, in all other countries in Europe are punished, as ranking next to actual murderers.

In "Echo de Paris" M. J. de Launoy wrote a few days ago an article against these people which has stirred up France beyond the writer's most sanguine expectations.

ARMY LIFE NOW HAS NO LURE FOR YOUTH

English Blame Socialists for Lack of Patriotic Emotions

By PHILLIP EVERETT.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—English recruiting officers are naturally the illogical enemies of the times, which make their occupation, which used to be so comfortable, a very strenuous one. They cannot get the necessary number of recruits for his majesty's army and navy. Nobody stops to look at the beautiful posters of fine looking, smiling and well nourished soldiers in bright crimson and scarlet, or jolly sailors and marines in navy blue. Nobody stops to look at these beautiful posters except dreaming housewives and little boys. And housewives and little boys are no good to his majesty's recruiting officers. Sometimes especially on Sunday mornings you will see a crowd of men outside the recruiting offices. But they are not young men anxious to wear his majesty's uniform; on the contrary, they have assembled there to listen to Socialist orators denouncing his majesty, who is a harmless enough person in their eyes, but the service on land and sea.

Blame the Socialists.
I went up and had a talk with a door looking recruiting officer outside an east end office the other day and asked him how business was. His tongue needed no second loosening. "Nobody knows what we have to contend with," he said. "If we get hold of a good lad, either his father is a Socialist, and vows he would sooner cut his boy's legs off than see him join the service, or if he has a widowed mother, it is to be sure magnifies the £150 he brings home each week from his 'blind alley' employment and persuades him to stick to her. These women never realize that 75 cents don't keep a big, growing lad a week."

One effect is that the recruiting in the east is always slack, and another is that only dazed, hungry and despairing applicants come along. Most of them are capable of great improvement, but the quality is poor.

"There's worst the Socialists are doing for us here."

AGGRESSIVE POLICY HAS AROUSED ITALY

By FREDERICK WERNER.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Much discontent and indignation has been aroused in Italy by aggressive policy action against the peasants in many rural districts.

At Ronchi Garza, in the province of Rome, carabinieri and soldiers have fired upon, and killed five persons, among them a woman and a five-year-old child, besides wounding others. The trouble arose through a protest by the people against the administration of a village, who having obtained control of public affairs, has mismanaged them for their own benefit. Such things unfortunately happened to the government, and against the peasants, from which youth Italy suffers.

At one time it was hoped that, with a democratic government installed in office, these outrages would no longer be permitted, as they were some years ago. But there is now a sudden outbreak of reaction.

Other incidents have occurred at Ancona, in Sicily, where the police have brutally interfered at a political demonstration and many of those taking part in it were arrested. At Parma, in the north, the present president of a land league has been wantonly killed, without provocation, by a carabinieri. Some days ago Parma was the center of a great movement by the rural population and the conservative agrarian party has cherished a resentful feeling ever since.

These outrages have started the rural population throughout the country, and great demonstrations are taking place in many centers. Resolutions of strong protest and appeal have been passed by the Socialist reformist party and the general confederation of labor.

MILLERAND RESIGNATION IS BEMOANED IN FRANCE

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.
PARIS, Feb. 1.—M. Millerand, everybody agrees that M. Millerand, the Socialist and pacifist, did the only honorable and proper thing when he resigned as minister of war, so as not to endanger his belief. M. Poincaré's charges of the president at the same time deplored his departure as a great loss.

There may be no question that M. Millerand was one of the most honest and able ministers in modern times. He not only proved himself a capable and disinterested, but he exhibited that quality which was a valuable asset to the army and to the country: the power of popularizing the army and winning back from its respect and confidence the anti-militarists and revolutionaries have done their best to destroy.

Effecting Changes for Better.
Millerand's regime at the war office was marked by a "relax" of patriotism. It was he who conceived the idea of housing these military tattoos on a Saturday night. The sight of troops marching through the streets aroused enthusiasm among the masses. It taught them that France had an army which was sure of itself, and would, if the time should arise, prove that it did not lose its reputation for valor.

The changes effected by Millerand in the French army were all for the better. He had the confidence of his chiefs and the common soldiers alike. The constitution he instituted with officers made for efficiency. He discussed with their subordinates of reform, obtained their views upon them, and carried them into effect.

AMERICAN SKYSCRAPER HAS APPEARED IN PARIS

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.
PARIS, Feb. 1.—Great changes are taking place all over Paris at present and in a few years even the center of the city will be hard to recognize. The American skyscraper in a modified form has made its first appearance here and within a few minutes walk from the Madeleine church the first steel and concrete building is at present nearing its completion as far as the exterior is concerned. It is an ugly looking structure and looks glaringly out of place among its aristocratic looking neighbors on the boulevard, but it will be followed by many others, for ground is growing terribly dear in Paris and it is necessary to build houses containing a great number of apartments.

I can easily see that some real good American architect would come over here to show the people of Paris that it is possible to build modern houses of this kind without making them an eyesore to the whole district, for the French architects who are able to construct veritable poems in brick and mortar when building private residences or public buildings do not know how to put up a decent looking office building or apartment house in the American way.

Among the buildings doomed to disappear will be the famous Cafe Anglaise, which is shortly to be replaced by a sky scraper of steel and plaster.

American Hostess in Paris Creates a Stir by Change of Gown

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A prominent American hostess in Berlin created a stir at a dinner-dance, at a fashionable hotel, by appearing in the ballroom after dinner clad in a different dress from that in which she had dined. Her costume of old lace over satin and chiffon, with a train, had given place to a simple evening gown of satin with a short skirt convenient for dancing.

"Modish evening clothes for women are not designed for comfortable dancing, nor are they durable enough to stand the wear and tear of the terpsichorean art," she explained. "I have therefore hit upon the plan of bringing this costume to a dinner-dance, and the system enables me to do with one or two evening costumes a season, though two or four used to be necessary."

Many London Streets Have No Number 13's

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Quite a tenth of the London streets have no No. 13. There is no such number in the Strand, nor in Holborn, Westbourne grove, Haymarket, St. James street, Leadenhall street, St. Paul's churchyard, the doctors' ban 13, for Upper Brook street goes from 11 to 15 on the odd number side of the street. In the humble quarters of London it is the same. In, for instance, Charlotte street, Southwark, Rotherhithe street and Charles street, Hoxton. Even the printing press does not drive away superstition, for in Winsor Office court and other purlieus of Fleet street the number is missing. City men, too, have banished it from London street. Tottenham yard and Thredneedle street. There is, however, a manufacturer, greatly daring, who for years has carried on business at 13 Friday street.

WILL PUT BAN ON CURATES IN WALES

Determined That There Shall Be No Recurrence of Acts of 1869

By PHILLIP EVERETT.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The politicians who are in the Welsh disestablishment bill are determined to see that there is no recurrence of the scandal which arose under similar circumstances in regard to the compensation of curates between 1869 and 1871, the date of the passing of the measure of disestablishment of the church in Ireland, and 1871 when the act came into operation.

It was for this reason that a recent Tory amendment to the bill was defeated.

Mr. Asquith the other day referred to what took place in Ireland at the above time and which must not happen again in Wales.

"There was an extraordinary and unprecedented multiplication of curates," he said.

Never had the history of the country been so prolific in the production of curates. The numbers rose between 1869 and 1871—less than two years—from 563 to 921. That was the first stage in the history of the transaction. These 358 permanent curates are obtained compensation under the act upon the footing that they were entitled, so long as they discharged spiritual duties in Ireland, to continue to receive an annuity equal to the income they were receiving at the date of disestablishment.

There are at present 441 curates in Wales and under the Welsh disestablishment bill these will be taken care of, but it is not the intention of the liberal government to provide life annuities to everybody who becomes a minister in Wales obviously for the purpose of getting an income from the state in return for which he does absolutely no work of any kind.

CASHIER FOR MOTOR CAR COMPANY LOSES \$11,000

PARIS, Feb. 1.—M. Verrier, a cashier employed by a motor car company, recently lost a pocketbook containing \$11,000 in notes and gold, part of the workmen's pay, between the bank and his firm's works, at Puteaux, near Paris.

When he left the car for a drink at a cafe, he sat on his pocketbook for greater safety. A few minutes after he had driven away, he realized that he had forgotten it after all. He returned immediately to the cafe, but there was no sign of the money. M. Verrier stated respectfully afterwards that he wished he had left the money in the cab.

Piccadilly Cafe Will Provide Menu for Dogs

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Men showing the luncheon bill of fare for pet dogs, as well as for their owners, are to be provided at the new United Counties club in Piccadilly, which is to have a dog's canteen and a dog's waiting room.

Members will select from the special menu the dog's best suited to their pet's tastes and digestion, and the dogs will be attended by attendants if desired and called for until their owners wish to leave the club.

Woman Stays in Bed Too Long; Judge Sends Her to Jail 4 Months

LONDON, Feb. 1.—How a dead woman with a problem presented to the Exeter magistrates recently when Margaret Whalley appeared on an adjourned charge of neglecting her two children.

The husband said that his wife went to bed on December 26, and he had not seen her up until she came to the court. It had been suggested that he should leave her without food, but he did not like to see her starve. As far as he knew, there was nothing the matter with her.

The magistrate sent the woman to prison for four months with hard labor.

... ..

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Good 5-room house, two big lots, barn and chicken house; this is in a fine location on the east side, on the high ground, sandy loam soil, the finest view of the city and mountains, and as a health location and fine, pure air, can't be beat; the price is less than the improvements cost; \$2,250.00; terms to suit. Address G-53, Gazette.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

NEW BUNGALOW FOR SALE

Five large rooms and sleeping porch, conveniently arranged; fully modern; large, well-lighted basement; full lot; fine location. 1216 N. Wabash Ave. See owner for price or terms.

FOR SALE—7-room house; north end; not so far out; on car line; house cost \$3,000; lot, \$1,000; walks, lawn, trees and garage, \$400. This must be sold, and will accept \$1,250; \$2,500; bal. term. Address G-53, Gazette.

GOOD 3-room house and sleeping porch; full-sized basement, water up stairs and down, on Spruce car line. Price \$300, \$250 cash, balance 5 per cent. Phone Main 267.

FOR SALE Real Estate

FOR SALE HOUSES

5-room bungalow, mod.; hot water heat; cor. lot, close in. \$5,600.

6-room bungalow, mod.; hot water heat; west side. \$3,900.

6-room bungalow, mod.; large lot; north end; E. front. \$4,750.

5-room bungalow; hot water heat; large lot; barn; new, end. \$4,750.

5-room bungalow, and a dandy. \$2,250.

N. E. large lot. \$2,250.

6-room bungalow, mod.; S. front; in fine condition. \$2,650.

5 rooms, modern except heat; S. front; corner lot. \$1,250.

5-room modern house; fine, large lot; E. front. \$4,000.

2-room, modern except heat; N. E. front; a snap. \$2,750.

We have houses ranging in price at from \$500 up to as high as you want to go. We have the best in the city and the best prices and terms. See us. Main 1896.

Room 28 First National Bank Bldg.

STUNKARD & WADSWORTH

FOR SALE

7 rooms, modern; when we say modern, we mean bath, electric lights, sewer connections, gas and coal range, good furnace and many other little conveniences, such as a sleeping porch, chicken houses, shade trees, front and back porches; this is located northeast on high ground, and within easy walking distance of the business part of the city; \$2,500 will give you a clear title, or we can make easy terms. For further particulars, call at address

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

113 N. Tejon St.

Phone 1250.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING

to look for a country home, and don't need a large house, about 10 acres, did you say? and you want good shade; would like city water, a place for quite a lot of chickens, did we understand; a large barn, not too far from town and good view of the mountains.

Very glad you called, for we have just the place you are wanting, only the price is less and the house is well furnished. It is more than you asked for and now we want to take you to see it.

C. E. TYLER & CO.

1294 E. Kiowa St.

TWO GOOD COTTAGES

On South Nevada, only 3 blocks from court house, the two cottages are \$35.00 per month; house, modern except heat and is in splendid repair. The price is \$2,850.00, and no taxes for ONE YEAR. This is about 16 per cent on your investment.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

PAYS BIG PROFIT—SOUND INVESTMENT

Close-in, new, 5-room bungalow; latest conveniences, including laundry tubs, gas range, built-in library, fireplace, etc.; a snap and reasonable terms; will rent to pay you well.

STATE REALTY CO.

First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Second Floor.

BUY THIS HOME

It's an exceedingly well built 5-room cottage and sleeping porch; modern except heat; perfect condition; full-sized lot; house cost to build, \$2,800; lot, \$500; located on east side, near two car lines. For quick sale, \$2,500.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.

404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Estab. nearly a quarter of a century.

SPLENDID COTTAGE IN IVYWILD

6-room, well-lighted, and with shade you a dreamy home, in this our most beautiful suburb.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

MAKE OFFER ON THIS CLOSE-IN LOT

Cellar dug, foundation for 5-room house; easy terms. See it.

STATE REALTY CO.

First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Second Floor.

\$1,350 ONLY \$1,350

Yes, and two full lots, well located for truck and chicken; only 2 blocks from car line, and the price is only 75 per cent of real value.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

NORTH 3-room, modern; nonresident

wants offer; it is easy walking distance.

STATE REALTY CO.

First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Second Floor.

J. H. TURNER

Successor to J. F. Murray

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INS.

40 Independence Bldg.

FOR SALE Real Estate

MANITOU

EIGHT ROOMS

MODERN

HOT WATER HEAT

TWO COTTAGES

FULLY FURNISHED

FINE LOT

NEAR CLIFF HOUSE

TERMS OR CASH.

WILLIS SPACMAN & KENT
STABLISHED WITH THE TOWN
GAZETTE BLDG. PHONES 350-351

NOW LISTEN HERE

A \$2,000.00 home for \$2,000.00. This is without doubt the biggest snap ever offered; 5 rooms, mod.; lot 50x190; barn, chicken house, fruit trees, nice lawn, all fenced. This house is well built, in good repair and almost new, and the price is \$2,000.00. Part cash.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

HAY RANCH

Park county, the best hay producing section of Colorado; 880 acres; cuts 400 tons hay; improved. Price, \$20,000.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.

404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Estab. Nearly a Quarter of a Century.

\$1,000

For the equity in this fully modern five-room bungalow, located northeast, near car line. Might consider good security or want lot for part. Address G-56, Gazette.

\$950 BUYS 4 ROOMS, NEW

And the property is close in, and will please anyone who will only take the time to investigate. We will be pleased to show you this immediately on call.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

Do you want a home? I have them, 2 to 8 rooms, all locations, \$2,750; will sell to you on \$100 payment down, balance small monthly payments; no sub you; no payments while sick; out of work, no commissions. Owner direct. Hahn, 715 E. Columbia. Phone 1175.

NEW 4-room shingled cottage, easy

walk to town, \$950; the price for quick sale.

STATE REALTY CO.

First National Bank. Second Floor.

\$800.00 \$800.00

Don't that sound cheap for a nice little home of 4 rooms, large lot, barn and chicken house, and not far out? It only takes \$450.00 cash, the balance can stand.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

I HAVE A NEAT NEW BUNGALOW

sitting within walking distance of high school, south front, large shade trees; splendid car service; 5 rooms, fully modern, and only six months old. I must sell, and am now open to proposition. Phone 1692.

\$375 FOR A HOME

In down and \$5.00 per month. Why pay rent when you can secure a home this way? Call

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Suite 410 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 199. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

\$2,000.00

For a 5-room modern house, large lot, 50x190, barn, shade and fruit trees, half home to car line. Biggest snap in town at the price. Part cash. See as good as new. I want to sell quick. Phone 2198.

MUST BE SOLD

160 acres fine level land, no sand or rocks, chocolate loam soil, fenced and has well. See it.

45 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.

3-ROOM cottage, close in. If you want a bargain, see this; as I must sell, I will take \$1,000.00. See me at office. 622 N. Franklin.

NEAT cottage, north, cor. lot 50x175. \$1,400. Another N. E., \$1,100. G-56, Gazette.

SEVERAL small houses and lots for

sale cheap or will trade for horses and chickens. Phone 2141.

MODERN cottage, except heat; 5

rooms. 1113 N. Custer.

For Sale—Rooming Houses

The furniture of 11 rooms. This furniture is in A-1 condition; far better than the average. The house is one of the best for the business; is a fine, showy place in a fine location, close in; dandy place for boarders. If you want them, Kitchen is the best. You will have to see this place to appreciate it. Rent is very reasonable. House has 5, front and back porches; view can't be beat. Have been holding at \$550; but on account of other business, have cut price down to \$300.

Have another of 11 rooms, 2 sleep. \$300. Have another of 11 rooms for \$1,500. Have another of 11 rooms for \$1,500. Have another of 80 rooms for \$4,200. These are a few of the good ones we have. Come in and ask us about these and others. We are the boys that do the business.

Room 25 First National Bank Bldg.

STUNKARD & WADSWORTH

THE GAZETTE, 600 A. MONTH

TO TRADE

TRADES

Trade 160 acres San Luis valley land, clear; \$15 per acre. Submit us at offer on this.

Trade 20 acres near Holl., Colo., all in alfalfa, improved, price, \$4,500. Prefer home here.

Trade \$20,000 clear, improved, section Texas land for good income.

Trade 2 store buildings and 10 acres Alabama, clear; price for all, \$3,000. Submit something in Colorado.

Trade 160 acres good Texas land. Want property here.

Trade \$5,000 equity in \$10,000 large home and valuable lot, close in, No Nevada Ave. Take smaller houses or land, or submit anything of this value.

Trade \$5,000 equity in \$12,500 beautiful home at Broadview, larger grounds. Take clear land or city property anywhere, or assume on Colorado Springs or Denver.

Trade clear, 160-acre, nonirrigated Colorado farm, improved, near town and railroad; part cultivated, fine crop. Want city property, or submit other offers.

Trade 240 acres fine valley land, Colorado, unimproved, clear, \$20 per acre. Submit offer on this.

Trade equity of \$800 in \$1,250 80-acre tract of land, Oklahoma. Submit quick offer of trade on this.

Trade \$125,000 beautifully located, finely equipped drug store.

Trade \$900 clear rooming house. Prefer clear Colo. Springs or Denver.

Trade 3 R. B. houses for property. Trade 3 R. B. houses for property.

Trade 3 houses, close in, clear, \$3,000. for Missouri farm.

Trade 10,000 fine, clear ivywild home; large grounds. Want Missouri farm or land.

Trade ivywild home for Upton town.

Trade Denver home for C. S.

Trade splendid \$5,000 western slope orchard for Colorado Springs.

Trade prop. here for California.

Wants

For Sale or Exchange
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A fine 100-acre tract in the heart of the city, with a large house, barn, and other buildings. Price \$10,000.00. Call 1234 Main St.

FOR RENT HOUSES
Unfurnished
FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED
A fine 100-acre tract in the heart of the city, with a large house, barn, and other buildings. Price \$10,000.00. Call 1234 Main St.

THE STATE REALTY CO.
First Nat. Bank Bldg. Phone Main 1234

FOR RENT
UNFURNISHED
A fine 100-acre tract in the heart of the city, with a large house, barn, and other buildings. Price \$10,000.00. Call 1234 Main St.

STUNKARD & WADSWORTH
Room 21, First Nat. Bank Bldg.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED
A fine 100-acre tract in the heart of the city, with a large house, barn, and other buildings. Price \$10,000.00. Call 1234 Main St.

H. A. SCURR
20 South Tenth St.

FOR RENT
A fine 100-acre tract in the heart of the city, with a large house, barn, and other buildings. Price \$10,000.00. Call 1234 Main St.

THE GLADSTONE
Four and five-room modern heated apartments, glass-enclosed sleeping porches. Phone Main 2244.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED
A fine 100-acre tract in the heart of the city, with a large house, barn, and other buildings. Price \$10,000.00. Call 1234 Main St.

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Don't Try to Run Away

From the influence of the Want Ad. No form of advertising in recent years has been more productive of definite results.

Why? Because the public has come to realize the full value of time and money. It used to be when one had anything to exchange, a whole day or perhaps weeks were spent hunting somebody who wanted to "swap."

It used to be that you had to ask every one in your employ if they knew where you could find additional employees.

And when you had a house, farm or lot to sell the news was circulated by word of mouth. The old-fashioned method took time.

It's different now. With the present circulation of The Gazette the news of whatever you may want will reach one hundred times as many people in one day as you used to reach in two weeks. And it takes only ten minutes of your time to prepare the ad. and a few cents for its insertion in the classified columns.

Results? Yes, and quickly—the next day. A glance at the Want Ads. in The Gazette will show that others are already deriving much benefit.

From Want Ad Results

Wants

FOR SALE Miscellaneous
FOR SALE—1 Prince Albert coat and vest, size 34; 1 full dress coat, size 36; 3 full dress shirts, size 16; 1 pair riding breeches, 1 silk hat, size 7 1/2; 2 extra large hand-drawn table cloths; 2 Thermos bottles, with leather cases; 1 steel jointed fishing pole, 1 bamboo jointed fishing pole, 3 full nickel-plated reels, 1 silver-plated coffee percolator, 1 22 single shot rifle (brand new), some silverware, all practically new. \$10.00. Tejon.

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Wants

MONEY TO LOAN
WALTER C. DAVIS
(THE LOAN MAN)
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

MONEY TO LOAN
W. W. WILLIAMSON
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

MONEY TO LOAN
PHONE MAIN 3353
IF YOU NEED MONEY
F. HENRY MILLER
1012 COLO. AVE. WEST SIDE

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS
ORA CHAPPELL
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

MONEY TO LOAN
PRIVATE LOANS
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

FOUND
WANTED Real Estate
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

WORDS WE BUTCHER
EVERY DAY
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

ROCK ISLAND LINES
CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

MISSOURI PACIFIC
THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP
W. H. SHORT LINE
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP
1000 AND UP \$1000 AND UP

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